INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 110- BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 8 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1923			
12 May	Morea* ..		10,953
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
26 „	Razmak ..	Naldera x ..	16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Razmak ..	Mooltan x ..	20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,916
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Ranpura ..	Macedonia* ..	11,120

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
14th June	Manora ..	7,888
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928.		
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
7th July	†Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Straits, China and Japan

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
9th May	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
9th „	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
11th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
12th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
14th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvie
16th „	xEllora ..	Mombasa

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

The s.s. "Chakla" and "Vita" will be taken ox the Kathiawar Coast run for the monsoon season after the sailing of the 12th and 14th May, 1928, respectively from Bombay.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Awa Maru ..	6028	2nd May	11th May
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	8th „	18th „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th „	30th „
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3737	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)

Fushimi Maru	17th May
Hakozaki Maru	31st May
Hakusan Maru	14th June

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Kamo Maru	16th May
Katori Maru	30th May

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	31st May
Tenyo Maru	13th June

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th May
Sydney Maru ..	18th „	30th „
Honolulu Maru..	24th „	31st „
Sumatra Maru ..	9th June	22nd June.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

BANKING

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR

CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMB

Managing Agents: **M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

"FORWARD"

Will Help Those Who Can Not Spend Much

For ADVERTISEMENT

SPEND ONLY RUPEES FIVE PER MONTH

Unique Opportunity Offered.
For Small Indian Concerns.

LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE.

Apply at once to :—

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,
THE "FORWARD" PUBLISHING LTD., 19, British India Street, CALCUTTA

Getting more Business

It is easy to get more business when you tell about the work you do through the Classified Column in the "Bombay Chronicle." A regular advertisement there will carry your message to thousands of people every day—costs little.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chroniele," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chroniele" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED a MATRON and trained NURSES for hospital work. Pay according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and caste to the STATE SURGEON, Bhopal.

WANTED from September 1928, for the Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital for Women, New Delhi, a qualified WOMAN PHARMACIST. For all details apply to the PRINCIPAL.

WANTED AGENTS. Pay Rs. 200 plus 100 T. A. P. M. Deposit Rs. 100 for samples. Securing orders of Rs. 100 a day essential, otherwise proportionately. FASHIONABLE CLOTH MFG. COY. (Regt. Gold Medalist, Estd. 1916). Ludhiana (U. India).

WANTED an experienced GRADUATE with Honours in English and Gujarati for High School, Chikhli, District Surat, from 11th June, 1928. Apply with testimonials stating terms, age and caste to the MANAGER. One year's binding essential.

WANTED two smart and competent HANDS for Life Insurance Office, and one Accountant for Banking Department. Qualified persons having general experience in insurance business and Banking need only apply. State age and minimum pay acceptable. Apply with copies of testimonials to L. NIHAL CHAND, SARWAL, F.R.E.S., Accountant-General Bikaner State, Bikaner.

WANTED qualified MISTRESS, English gentlewoman essential, for select private school. Apply "FORESTDALE," Wellington Nilgiris.

WANTED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in the Medical Dept., Bhopal State. Pay Rs. 60. Apply to the STATE SURGEON, Bhopal.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

IMPROVED OVERLAND WHIPPET new prices: TOURER Rs. 2,400/- SEDAN 4-door Rs. 3,250, COACH Rs. 3,025/- ROADSTER Rs. 2,900/-. 1/2 ton Chassis Rs. 1,800/- F. O. R. Bombay—complete in every detail. Indisputably the finest value in India G. MCKENZIE & CO. (1919) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 30376

FOR SALE.

OIL SHARES FOR SALE AT par in Public Company Oil Wells. Selling Agents established and doing business in all parts of India. Apply sharp to "SHARES" c/o Post Box 418, Rangoon.
T 30375

FOR SALE - Delicious NILGIRI TEA, freshly packed in air tight tins. 4lbs. Orange Pekoe Rs. 7/4/- Free delivery V. P. P. J. G. Fritschi and Co, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

VALUABLE BUNGALOW PROPERTY CHEAP at Harda, C. P.—Four mission bungalows in excellent repair near station town, near COTTON BAZAAR, ample grounds with trees, gardens, outhouses and wells are to be sold. Correspond with Rev. D. A. McGavran, Harda, C. P.
N 30371

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Far superior to anything you can buy in the Bazaar. Strongly made and last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme.
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.
Strongly woven fabrics, that will stand any amount of hard wear and constant washing. Drills from As. 10 per yard. Ready made clothing—Achkans from Rs. 4|2 each. Pyjamas—White Drill from Rs. 1|12|- per pair.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN
Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1-1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2|- Servieties to match, Size 24 ins. x 24 ins. Rs. 4|8|- per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.
Extraordinary value Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36 inches, from Rs. 3|6|- per pair.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTING.
In mauve, blue and black stripes. 31 inches wide at As. 9-6 per yard. You will be surprised at the wonderful wear there is in this fabric. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.
For service and comfort. White Twill, Rs. 4|12|- per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.
For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K1

EDUCATIONAL.

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.—New Session of the College begins on the 1st of June, 1928, but boys from distant places may join on the 17th of September, when the College re-opens after the long vacations. No admission will be made without proper Transfer Certificates Application forms for admission and prospectus may be had from the Principal's office. One anna postage to be sent for this purpose. All application forms for admission must reach the Principal before the 10th of September. The College closes for the long vacations and Moharrums from the 20th of June to 16th of September 1928. A. M. KUREISHEY, M. A. Principal, Intermediate College, M. U. Aligarh.
M 30377

ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE No. 33 Delhi,—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homeopathy, Electro Homeopathy, Dentistry and Biochemistry locally by regular training as well as by correspondence through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal Royal Homeopathy Institute, DELHI.
P R735

SITUATIONS WANTED

FOUNDRY EXPERT—(German National) Experienced in Aluminium Bronze, Cast Iron and acquainted with all the latest working methods seeks position. Offers to K. W. 1190 C/O. RUDOLF MOSSE, ADVERTISING AGENCY. COLOGNE ON RHINE. (GERMANY).
B 30378

PUBLIC NOTICES

COOL BREEZES.

Do you long for

MOUNTAIN AIR ?
WOODED WALKS ?
RESTFUL NIGHTS ?

Then spend your Week-Ends AT MATHERAN and LONAVLA.

The G. I. P. Railway will run a SPECIAL WEEK-END EXPRESS on and from the 12th May to the following timings:—

TIME TABLE.

SATURDAY.			MONDAY.		
V. Terminus	dep.	15-50	Lonavla	dep.	8-30
Neral	arr.	17-13	Khandala	arr.	8-38
	dep.	17-17		dep.	8-40
Karjat	arr.	17-35	Karjat	arr.	9-28
	dep.	17-43		dep.	9-33
Khandala	arr.	18-38	Neral	arr.	9-46
	dep.	18-41		dep.	9-49
Lonavla	arr.	18-50	V. Terminus	arr.	11-15

WEEK-END RETURN FARES.
Rs. 11-4-0 First Class
Rs. 5-10-0 Second Class

FARES BY COUPON TICKETS.
Rs. 10-0-0 First Class
Rs. 5-0-0 Second Class

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 2965 in respect of five Preference shares Nos. 89643|89647 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the joint names of Mr. Peter Anthony Lobo and Mrs. Eliza Lobo has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 8th May, 1928.
R864

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for admission to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "DUFFERIN" from candidates, who desire to be trained for the Mercantile Marine.

Candidates must be between the ages of 13 and 16 on the 15th September, 1928, and must have completed a school education up to the standard which is three standards short of Matriculation. There will be qualifying examination conducted in English and Medical Test of Fitness at which particular attention will be paid to eyesight.

The course will consist of three terms per year and will last for three years. Fees will amount to Rs. 50 per each month of residence on the Training Ship.

In the case of those who obtained a passing out certificate the time spent on the Training Ship will be recognised as equivalent to one year's sea service for qualifying for the Board of Trade Second Mates' Certificate.

Applications will be received up to the 15th October, 1928, and the qualifying examination will be held about 1st December, 1928.

The Prospectus giving full information TOGETHER WITH APPLICATION FORMS may be had from the Captain Superintendent, I. M. M. T. S. "DUFFERIN", Mazagon Pier, Bombay 10, ON PAYMENT of Re. 1, which should be sent by money order or in postage stamps.
30339

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above during the 9 months ending 31st March, 1929.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and the description of books and forms required and the conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained from the Controller of Stores' Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 10|- for each form, which amount will not be returned. The envelopes enclosing tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Printed Books and Forms". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
1st May, 1928.
30354

NOTICE.

Re: THE PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (In Vol. Liquidation).

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Rubber Works and Factory of the Company, situated at Wadala, Antop Hills and the plant and machinery. Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned at CURRIMBHOY HOUSE, 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tenders should reach the undersigned before the 5th June, 1928. The undersigned do not undertake to accept the highest or any other tender.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1928.
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
A. B. AVASIA,
Liquidators.
The Pioneer Rubber & Industrial Co., Ltd.
30374

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1332 of 1927.

Bai SHIRINBAI DOSSABAI SHROFF ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., Ltd. and another .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 8th day of March, 1928, and Judges order dated 30th March, 1928, made in the above suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Arthur Road on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Arthur Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay under New No. 14108 and New Survey Nos. 1|3415, 1D|3415, and 1 and 1D|3509 and forming part of a larger piece of land or ground assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4441-42, 4453 (1) and Street Nos. 71 and 73, 95 and E Ward Nos. 4455-4460 and Street Nos. 99-109 and Cadastral Survey No. 3|1888, Byculla Division, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Goverdhan Soonderdas Mulji and partly by the quarry lands of Government, on or towards the North-West by a Government passage, on or towards the West by a footpath and beyond that by the Arthur Road, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Esquire, and which said piece of land is now in the occupation of the Italian Motor Car Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JHAVERY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30230

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1448 of 1924.

THE UNITED ENGINEERING AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
HAJI SULEMAN SALEMAHOMED and another ..Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those several pieces of land or ground, situate at Mouje Manda in the Registration Sub-District of Kalian, District Thana together with the brick factory and the structures and sheds standing thereon and bearing Entry Nos. 99, 99, 99, 100, 868, 1010-1012, 1024, 1025, 869, 1011, 1028, 1038, Survey Nos. 233(1), 234(2), 235(5), 195(6), 197(1), 232(3), 232(5), 235(3), 235(4), 197(2), 232(4), 235(7), 237(5), admeasuring in all 29 acres and 8-3|4 Gunthas and assessed at Rs. 48|-.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above named at No. 14K, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1928.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30361

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of SOBHARAM HARIRAM KHANNA, of Amritsar Hindu Inhabitant, lately carrying on business as Pearl Merchant at Boulevard de La Station, France .....Deceased.

Bai DAYAVANTI alias CHOTHODEVI GOVINDRAM, of Amritsar Hindu Inhabitant, widow of the abovenamed deceased residing at Katra Varja, Amritsar .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this nineteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
E. J.. DAVAR.

The 19th day of April, 1928.

Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30376

Tested Astrology and Talisman.

State time and Date of Birth or Letter. 1 to 4 questions, Re. 1. Annual Life Rs. 2. Navagraha Kavacha Rs. 3. Guaranteed "Special Kavachas" to fulfil all intentions Rs. 10 to 50.

S. VENKATESA SASTRIGAL,
Proprietor,
Sarada Astrological Bureau,
Manjaputhur, Viriyur P. O.
(Via) Tirukoilur, S. I. Rly.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

To-night at 6.30 & 10 P.M.

IVOR NOVELLO
In the Fascinating Mystery Drama

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"THE RAT"

NEXT SATURDAY

MARY PHILBIN
AND
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In the most sensational Smashing Malodrama

SURRENDER

Striking in Effect
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Presents
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TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
The World's Greatest Character actor—
LON CHANEY
In the Greatest role of his distinguished career in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production in 7 Reels.
THE BLACK BIRD
Supported by an all-Star Cast, including the Fascinating French Beauty:
RENEE ADOREE.
Wonderful Metamorphosis from the Czar of the underworld to a Near-Saint whose love of Hmanituy almost beatifies him !

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TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DON'T MISS SEEING
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The Construction of the
NEW TUNNEL
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A Dramatic Thunderbolt
"A THIEF IN PARADISE"
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RONALD CULMAN
See The Big POLO MATCH between BRUNETTES and BLONDES in bathing costume.

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A DRAMATIC THUNDERBOLT!
MARE NOSTRUM
(OUR SEA)
The World-famous Classic from the Pen of
VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ
Made into a Film Epic in 10 Reels
WITH
ALICE TERRY
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ANTONIO MORENO
Metro-Goldwyn Masterpiece directed by
REX INGRAM
For the First Time see on the Screen
REAL SUBMARINE WARFARE
UNFORGETTABLY STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE!
Unbelievably realistic drama of love and war with the most beautiful woman in Europe as a spy!

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN 31 POINTS HIGHER ON STRONG LIVERPOOL—LONG LIQUIDATION—WEATHER OUTLOOK FAVOURABLE—FUTURES 2 TO 6 POINTS LOWER.

New York, May 5.

The New York futures market opened very steady in sympathy with higher Liverpool closing quotations. The rise was maintained as it attracted considerable llong liquidation. The declining tendency was further helped by favourable outlook in the Eastern belt. There is some change in the sentiments owingg to scattered improvements of weather and it remains to be seen how much reliance should be placed on the improvement. It was said some time back that the crop had a poor start and near four million acres in Texas badly needed rains. We believe there is some improvements as cables from Alabania indicate excellent progress.

The New York futures market opened at a rise of 31 points but declined under ng liquidation and at 11-49 a.m. prices e quoted at the lowest level July 20.62. ere was not much doing during the last w minutes and the market closed at a se of 2 to 6 points. Spot prices closed a rise of 5 points.

The New Orleans futures market ruled uiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 4 oints. Spot prices remained unchanged.

The immediate future of the market ntirely depends upon weather developents and according to latest cables improved outlook is predicted over the astern belt. If the hopes are realised, is but natural that there should be a arp break in prices. However, in view the poor start, it requires continuance favourable weather for best results and we are now entering upon a period en crop generally looses, we believe rchases on dips will show handsome rofits.

RIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the owing cable from New York dated 5th ant:—

"Some long liquidation."

essrs. Langley & Co. have received the owing cable from American friends d 5th instant:—

"Long interest not yet completely idated."

euter:—New York early advanced on er Liverpool advices, but reacted later ally on realising and favourable ern belt forecast.

essrs. Shamji Hemraj & Co. have ived the following cable from London d 6th instant:—

"Cotton with favourable weather may line moderately but think considerably her later."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New k friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. le under date 5th instant as under:—

"Immediate looks trading affair. fer long side."

Dalls Cables:—"Rain totally inadequate."

BOMBAY STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association, Ltd.).

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 3rd May	2698,691
Same time last season	24,54,167

Exports from 1st Sept. to 3rd May

	1927/28	1926/27
United Kingdom	58,642	6,258
Continent	4,87,173	2,46,443
China	1,50,575	1,60,912
Japan	7,05,402	10,16,930
Ist Ports	20,002	16,305
U. S. A.	2,925	726
Total	14,04,719	14,47,574

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 3rd May 1928 55,226

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1927 to 3rd May 1928 4,89,338

Same period last year 6,53,570

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd May 1928 11,47,013

Same time last year 6,69,481

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 5-5-28	7842000	12441000
Receipts yesterday 5-5-28	19000	16000
Exports to date 5-5-28	6317000	9870000
Stock at Ports 4-5-28	1454000	1932000
Stock Interior Towns 4-5-28	691000	785000
Stock Liverpool 4-5-28	895000	1378000
Visible Supply 4-5-28	4038000	5563000
Quantity in Sight 4-5-28	13289000	17985000

LIVERPOOL.

Reports of unfavourable rains—General buying—Less selling pressure. Futures 19 to 20 points higher. Sales 4,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 5.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm at a rise of 10 points against an expected improvement of 2 points. Report of unfavourable rains induced further buying and the sessions closed strong at a rise of 18 to 20 points. Spot prices improved 9 points to 11.69d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire futures closed firm at a rise of 19 points while Egyptian futures closed strong at a rise of 41 to 424 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 5th instant:—

9-05 a.m.—Cold rains Mississippi Valley, Arkansas, Louisiana, and South Texas.

10-25 a.m.—Travelling man wires from Alabania:—"Weather is all that could be desired, excellent progress South-East Alabania."

Travelling man wires from Texas:—"Crop very irregular in Central Texas 50 per cent. planted. Good general rains needed."

12-25 p.m.—"Some general buying on rains in the Central Belt. Little pressure to sell."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

5-45 p.m.:—"Local selling on fears of better weather."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from Liverpool friends dated 5th instant:—

"Technical position readjusted. Weather outlook less favourable."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Liverpool Cables:—Spinners' takings so far this season are 12,711,000 bales."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, May 5.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Week Ending 5-5-28. Bales.
Total in Sight	13,289,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply.	457,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	239,000
American Cotton Visible Supply.	4,038,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	242,000
Total Sales	37,560
East Indian Cotton Sales	750
East Indian Cotton Stock	36,000
East Indian Cotton Forward	1,900
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	100
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000
American Cotton Afloat	85,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	37,000
Total Afloat	196,000
Takings of World's Spinners Amercan Cotton	267,000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 7.

The Market has ruled steady to-day and prices both for Ready as well as Forward Positions are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 16-4 per cwt.

Transhipment, Rs. 11-3 per cwt. F. B. H.

S.S. Pandit, Rs. 10-3-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

S.S. Cohinur, Rs. 10-1 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment April, Rs. 10-13 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment May, Rs. 10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June, Rs. 9-8 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July-Sept., Rs. 9-6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct.-Dec., Rs. 9-8 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 7.

	Cwts.
Wheat	8,796
Linseed	21,511
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,696
Gingellyseeds	901
Poppyseed	650
Groundnuts	11,649
Castorseed	12,05
Rice	6,133
Myrabollams	3,495
Cottonseed	19,661
Mowraseed	178
Gram	6,458
Joowar	8,433
Barley	1,700
Bajree	396
	Tons.
Coal	910

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Good demand—Firm Liverpool—Closed barely steady.—

Bombay, May 7.

Following poor response from New York Market the local market opened at Rs. 391 8 for Broach J/A. delivery and declined to Rs. 390/8 on nervous selling influenced by unfavourable outlook of Manchester labour trouble. At this level there was considerable buying by local operators and prices improved to Rs. 393/8. Later on firm Liverpool opening advices helped the rise and the market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	389
,, J/A.	395
,, A/M. 29	403/8
Oomra May	355
,, July	360/
,, D/J 29	368/
Bengal May	324
,, July	330
,, D/J. 29	335

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market opened at Rs. 393-8 and ruled somewhat steady on scattered buying. Prices improved to Rs. 394-8 but there was not much business and the market closed barely steady as under at 6-30 p.m.:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach April-May	389 0 0
Broach July-August	394 4 0
Broach April-May 29	403 4 0
Oomra May	354 8 0
Oomra July	359 0 0
Oomra Dec.-Jan. 29	369 0 0
Bengal May	323 8 0
Bengal July	329 8 0
Bengal Dec.-Jan. 29	335 8 0

TENDERS.

Bombay, May 7.

	To-day.	Total.
Bengal	100	800
Broach	Nil	3,400
Oomra	300	1,000

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 7.

May	231.30+1.00
August	236.60—0.10
November	241.00—0.70

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, May 6.

Bengal	334 Dec.-Jan.
Bengal	323 May.
Bengal	329 July.
Broach	403 April-May.
Broach	388 May.
Broach	394 July-Aug.
Bengal	371 Dec.-Jan.
Umra	355 May.
Umra	361 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	344	337	330	323	315
S. P.	342	335	328	321	313
Rajputana	344	337	330	323	315
Broach	.....	412	407	397	390
S. D.	.....	413	408	403	398
P. A.	.....	418	413	406	398
K. V.	.....	400	397	390	383
Dholera	.....	398	395	388	381
Kalajin	.....	395	392	385	378
Cutch	.....	.....	402	397	390
Surat	.....	462	457	452	447
Navsari	.....	482	477	472	467
Umra No. 3	376	369	362	354	.....
C. P. No. 1	407	394	387	377	.....
C. P. No. 2	388	381	374	364	.....
Khandesh	.....	359	349	339	329
Muthia	.....	.....	339	329	319
Southern	.....	.....	396	391	386 381
Comptah	.....	.....	.....	418	408 398

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 7.

400	Forbes & Co.	Broach	409/410
100	Japan T. & Co.	Berar	353
100	Niso & Co.	Broach	405
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Berar	365
500	Volkart Bros.	Muglai	309/310
100	H. Nenshi	Sailu	345

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheats white 70-30	7 8 0
Wheats white Delhi	7 10 6
Wheats white September	8 3 0
Linseed bold Brown	10 10 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	10 6 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 2 0
Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat	11 2 0
Gingelly seed bold-white	12 4 0
Poppyseed white	17 1 0
Castorseed	9 14 0
Cottonseed	5 1 6
Groundnuts	11 10 0
Mowraseed	8 0 0
Myrabolam Jubbulpore	27 8 0
Myrabolam Bhimdi	27 8 0

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, May 7.

Gold Ready	21 8 9
Vaishakha	21 8 6
Jaitha	21 7 3
National City	21 9 9

SILVER.

Silver Ready	61 4 0
London Shanghai—	
Opening	2.7—11
Closing	2.7—10
New York cent.	58 8 0

	O.	H.	L.	C.
Vaishakha	61-3	61-3	61-2	61-3
Jaitha	61-1	61-1	61-0	61-1

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China sold heavily. America bought. London speculators bought. Market uncertain. Do not expect much further decline. Market China.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 7.

B C Rate T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON.—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 May.

Banks selling D D 1/6

Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 June.

Banks selling T T 1|5 29|32 July-Aug.

Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.

Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16

Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 May.

Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.

NEW YORK.—

Banks selling T T 274-1/2

Banks buying T T 273

Banks buying D D 272

Banks buying 3 mos. 268

PARIS.—

Banks selling D D 933

Banks buying D D 934

Banks buying 3 mos. 950

JAPAN:—

Banks selling T. T. 128 3|4.

Banks buying 60 days 125 3|4.

HONGKONG.—

Banks selling D D 138.

SHANGHAI.—

Banks selling D D 178 3|4.

SINGAPORE.—

Banks selling D D 155.

JAVA.—

Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:

New York-London 4.88 1|8 5th inst.

Shanghai-London 2-7 3|7 7th instant.

London-Japan 1|11 3|32 5th inst.

London-Paris 124.00 5th inst.

London-Belgium 34.94 5th inst.

London-Switzerland 25.32 5th inst.

London-Italy 92.60 5th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4-4-11 5th inst., £4-4-11 4th inst.

Silver London Ready 26 3|4 5th inst., 26 15|16 4th inst.

Silver London Forward 26 5|8 5th inst., 26 13|16 4th inst.

Silver New York Ready 58 5|8 5th inst., 58 3|4 4th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 15|16 per cent. 5th inst., 4 per cent. 4th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 1|8 per cent. 5th inst., 4 1|8 per cent. 4th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 per cent. 3 mos. 5 per cent. 6 mos. 4 per cent. 12 mos. 4 1|2 per cent.

Tone:—Firm.

SECURITIES

Bombay, May 7.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/7

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/13

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/2

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/5

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106-7/6.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/3

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/11

6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 111/5.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101-14.

Forward Rates:—16th May sett.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/-7/6 1945-55 Rs. 106/8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Muktsar, May 5.

Wheat ready	4/5, 4/10
Wheat Har	4/7/9
Wheat assuj	4/12/9
Gram ready	3/12, 3/14
Gram Jeth	3/13
Gram Sawan	4/0/9
Wheat Bhadon	4/1/6
Wheat assuj	4/2/6
Barley ready	3/3, 3/4
Barley Jeth	3/4
Barley assuj	3/8/6
Rapeseed ready	7/8, 8
Rapeseed Jeth	7/10
Rapeseed Bhadon	8
Gwara ready	3/2

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, May 7.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 11 3
Century	0 11 3
Jacob	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	0 11 0
Appollo	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.	
Standard	0 15 6
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	0 15 0
Century 6404-8705	0 15 3
Hindustan Mill	0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal)	0 15 6
Phoenix	0 15 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 15 0
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	0 15 0
Ganga Ghat	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202, 5303.	
Rachael Mill	1 0 0
David	0 15 9
Moon	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH by Quality.	
Swan Finaly	0 15 6
Gold Mohor	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	0 14 7½
Apollo (Pyala)	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 14 3
Sakuntla	0 14 9
Globe	0 14 6
Rachael	0 14 6
Palkhi	0 14 6
Maher	0 14 9
Kachhwa	0 14 3
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 14 6
Textile	0 14 6
Century	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 3
Jacob	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
Mun Mill	1 0 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	0 15 0
Jacob	0 15 0
Centurv	0 15 0
Mun Mill	0 15 3
1386 Tatal Per Piece	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL by 11lbs. 5.	
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece.
Century	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	4 4 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 8 0
58000 Kurla	8 0 0
GABRUN No. 5124.	
Hindustan	8 0 0
SALITA.	Per lb.
Spring (Merchant)	0 14 3
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.	
Kanta	1 2 0
Framji	1 1 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 10.	
Chhawani	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 6
Maher	1 0 3
Simplex	1 0 0

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 7.

Castorseeds May delivery; opening Rs. 49; lowest Rs. 48/12/6; closing Rs. 49/-4/6.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 52; lowest Rs. 51/14; closing Rs. 52/6.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 5/2; closing Rs. 5/2/7-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 57/13; highest Rs. 58/6; lowest Rs. 57/14; closing Rs. 58/3/6.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 7.

3 months 4 per cent.

6 months 4-1/8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 6 to 6-1/4 per cent.

One month 5-1/2 per cent.

Three months 4-3/4 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Tight.

Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

THE WEATHER.

POONA, May 7.

The western disturbance has given only a few falls of rain in the North-West Frontier Province and is feeble. Some heavy falls are reported from Assam and South Bengal. Local rain has fallen on the North Madras coast, while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, Mysore and Lower Burma.

Chief amounts—Victoria Point a quarter of an inch, Toungoo a half, Akyab one and a half, Silchar three, Cherapunji, Cox's Bazar and Jessore a quarter, Calcutta three, Sauger Island one, Darjeeling and Parachinar a half, Mysore one, Cocanada a quarter, Calingapatam three quarters.

Forecast.—An increase in Orissa, South-East Bengal and on the Arabian coast.—A. P.

A mustard plaster can remain on for a longer period, and the skin will not blister, if the mustard is mixed with white of egg instead of water.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 7. Ready. Red leafy.	Delivery Contract. April May.	
Bengal Superfine	330		
Bengal Fine	325		
Bengal F.G.	320		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325		
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	320		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	365		
Nagpur Fine	365		
Yeotmal Fine	355		
Arvi Fine	355		
Amraoti Fine	345		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	340/45		
Mulkapur Fine	335		
Khandesh Fine	330		
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	375		
Purna F.G.G.S.	335		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	350		
Burwah Sanawad Fine	335/37		
Surat	450	+80/5	
Navsari		+103	
Broach F.G.	385		
Broach Fine	395		
Westerns M.G.	375/80		
Cambodia	440		
Miraj/Sangli	390		
Compta Good	395/400	+23	+22
Dhollera			—3/4
Kadi/Viramgam			+3

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 7.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	5-5-28	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	349	295,140	307,491
Central India	203	282,978	278,390
Barsi and Nagar	921	288,385	186,406
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	110,281	66,165
Berar	3,146	666,874	546,757
Central Provinces	1,182	288,666	224,221
Total Oomras	5,801	1,931,324	1,604,430
Dholera	4,919	150,911	132,449
N.-W. Provinces	.....	63,192	54,477
Rajputana	225	45,302	46,218
Sind-Punjab	.....	135,365	112,607
Broach	4,638	215,776	177,200
Coompta & Dharwar	853	65,018	71,689
Westerns-Northerns	531	20,534	32,977
Cocoanada	.....	.....	403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	104	16,639	12,159
Persian	.....	4,622	3,797
American	3,410	39,382	170,711
Egyptian and African	100	44,757	51345
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	69	51
Total	20,581	2,732,891	2,470,508

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 3rd May.

In full-pressed Bales.

	5-5-28	This year.	Last year.
Europe	3,312	528,740	253,427
Japan & China	900	855,977	1,177,842
Coast Ports	.....	20,002	163,05
Up-country by Rail	.....	55,226	86,599
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	.....	37,570	17,541
Total	4,212	1,497,515	1,551,714

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BOMBAY 2

EVILS OF OFFICIAL RIGIDITY

MR. PARANJPE'S PLEA FOR RELAXATION

RESEARCH THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

Presiding over the fourth annual session of the Baroda Secondary Teachers' Conference, held at Baroda on the 3rd instant, Mr. M. R. Paranjpye delivered a very thought-provoking address. He dealt at length with the evil influences of official rigidity and advocated the necessity for a consideration relaxation of the present official control. Mr. Paranjpye emphasised that the organisation of educational research was the need of the hour and hence he welcomed Universities being established on a liguistic basis. Following are extracts from the Presidential address:—

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The characteristic of modern education in India is, in my opinion, not the emphasis on the study of English but official rigidity. In the year 1858, education in this Presidency was entrusted to the care of an officer, called the Director of Public Instruction, and since then all our secondary schools are modelled after a plan prepared by him, and are made to move along the path chalked out by the Educational Code.

EVILS OF RIGID CONTROL.

This centralised administration has given rise to the system of licensing of schools, 'recognising them' they call it in the polite language of the Department. No school can possibly thrive unless it consents to move in the rut of the Educational Code; and if you travel from the extreme north of the Presidency to the extreme south you would notice all schools to be so many copies of a particular model.

It is not my purpose here to enter into a detailed examination of the evil influences of a rigid system of control, on the healthy growth of secondary education in a Province. Even in the most advanced countries it has not been possible to entirely do away with administration of secondary schools from a central department; nor do I seek its total abolition in this Presidency. But I do most earnestly plead for considerable relaxation of this control in the case of some schools at least. This rigid administration has supplied us with wrong ideals and we always think in terms of examinations and curricula. All our talk of educational reform boils down to making examinations stiffer and curricula heavier, for these are the only two things which one can do at present through the agency of the Department. Our teaching in secondary schools is also influenced by the same considerations.

We have all got into a rut and if we would have a better educational future some of us at least must try to get out of it. Unfortunately this is more easily said than done. The hypnotic influence of Departmental control is too strong to be thrown aside. A school is a complex machinery worked by the pupils, the teachers, the headmaster and the Department cogged together, and the movement of one are controlled by the others.

IDEAL SCHOOLS.

Stereotyped schools, fashioned after a model planned by the Department, are not a peculiarity of India, but elsewhere there exist also schools with ideals other than that of securing a good percentage of passes in the Matriculation, schools which not only chalked out new lines of advance for themselves but even influence considerably the work of others who are, by circumstances, constrained to move in a rut. With the solitary exception of Dr. Rabindranath's schools at Bolpur (Shantiniketan) such schools are unknown in India. But time has come when we should have in every division separate schools for those who have unfortunate homes, and for those who have excellent educational environments, schools providing culture as well as schools giving specialised instruction in handicraft, schools with emphasis on the study of languages and schools training students for careers in business, all aiming at a high standard of education but taking the student to the goal along the path which he finds interesting and easy and at a rate suiting his capacity.

OUR EXPERTS.

Such schools with different ideals are not forthcoming, not because we lack the funds necessary for such schools but because we have not the men who would visualise the problems and the solution. The educational experts of the present time know more of the education in England and Germany and America than they know of the education in India. They interpret our educational problems in terms of similar problems elsewhere. They work on data collected by foreigners, in foreign schools, with foreign children. They try methods devised by foreigners to suit their peculiar needs and it is no wonder that their efforts are half-hearted and their opinions are halting. This will all change if only India takes to research in Education and fortunately the country offers the richest field for original work.

OUR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Again the work in our elementary schools is the foundation on which the secondary schoolmaster raises his structure; but this work of laying the foundation is, in India, entrusted to people who are intellectual starvlings. The teachers in our elementary schools do not know English and in Marathi or Gujarati there is hardly any educational literature worth the name. Pestalozzi and Froebel, were elementary school masters. Montessori and Parkhurst also teach children in elementary schools. What chances are there for India to see some of its elementary school masters growing into Pestalozzis or Froebels, Montessories or Parkhursts until they can establish touch with our Research Departments, i.e., until the work in these Departments is done in a language which the elementary school master can speak and write and understand. Of the many arguments advanced for the establishment of universities on a linguistic basis the one that appeals to me most is that such universities doing most of their work in the vernacular of a Province, can be intimately in touch with the work in our elementary schools and the elementary school master will have an opportunity to raise his intellectual level if at any time he feels the need of doing so. These universities may, as some fear, be unknown to the Western world; they may be stamped as inferior by the public obsessed by Westernised out-look; but these universities will have a better hold on the education of a Province—secondary as well as elementary—and will, in the long run, be better known than our present universities that prepare a class of persons estranged from the masses and speaking a language as foreign to the villager as that of an English officer.

KING AMANULLAH GETS D. C. L. OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S TRIBUTE

The King of Afghanistan while in England visited Oxford for the purpose of receiving the degree of D.C.L. by diploma, and in order to see some of the colleges.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan and their suite travelled from London by road and were received at the big gates of all Souls by the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. F. W. Pember), Lord Birkenhead in his capacity of High Steward of the University, and the two members of Parliament for the University, Lord Hugh Cecil and Sir Charles Oman. Though Oxford is comparatively empty there was a fairly large assembly to welcome the visitors.

The King assumed the crimson robes and cap of his doctorate, a procession was formed, and this passed slowly between the cheering crowds to the gate of the Bodleian and across its quadrangle to the Sheldonian Theatre.

DEGREE OF D.C.L. CONFERRED.

The degree of D.C.L. was conferred by diploma at a special meeting of Convocation the Vice-Chancellor presiding. The Rostra had been decorated with the Afghan arms and the Theatre was filled by a large audience. Shortly after 12 o'clock the procession entered the Theatre, the Vice-Chancellor escorting the King and the Queen being accompanied by Lord Birkenhead, High Steward of the University. The King and Queen took their places in chairs arranged for them on the Vice-Chancellor's right. The Vice-Chancellor, having explained in the traditional Latin formula the cause of the Convocation, put to the house the question whether they wished the degree to be conferred. The proposal was greeted with acclamation and the Vice-Chancelllor announced "Omnibus placet."

The Public Orator (Mr. A. B. Poynton) then read the diploma, of which the Vice-Chancellor had previously handed translations in Persian bound in vellum, to the King and Queen. The diploma which was written in Latin, set forth that it had always been the custom of the University, in conferring its honours, to look to those who in high place adorned their station with distinguished qualities of heart and mind. The King of Afghanistan in maintaining the dignity of his brave and ancient people, not only promoted friendship with other nations but, "pacis artium studiosis simus," placed his hopes in the education of the youth of his country and had therefore desire to visit Western nations and cities. The University, knowing "domesticis exemplis edocti" that there was no greater benefit that could be conferred on a State than the education of its youth, and that no more truly Royal journey could be undertaken by the head of a State than one to inquire into the habits and customs of other peoples, rejoiced in this visit of the King and Queen to the city and University of Oxford "tamquam ad metam itineris ex montibu Eois" The assembled regent and non regent Masters therefore acclaimed the King as Doctor of Civil Law and by the present diploma expressed their wish that he should enjoy all the rights and privileges of that degree, in token whereof the seal of the University had been affixed.

The Vice-Chancellor then presented the diploma to the King and welcomed him and the Queen in Latin as "Sol alter et Luna altera, quiex Orientis regionibus in hos academicos recessus paullis per devertistis." The University rejoiced that the King had been willing "quietis nostris ordinibus ascribi" and by donning the academic dress pacis et doctrinae 'fautorem et testary.'

The King bowed his acknowledgments and the Vice-Chancellor having dissolved the Convocation, the procession left the Theatre amid loud cheers.

When the degree ceremony was over, their Majesties were conducted through the Bodleian Library by Dr. Cowley. Besides the Persian books there were a few Afghan books for the King to see, and he was very much interested in them. The 'Shah-Nameh' which is a legendary history of the Persian Kings in the form of a classical poem, he examined carefully. He was also shown a few of the books of beautiful Indian paintings.

After he had seen the portraits in the picture gallery the King noticed some of the Indian pictures as he was starting to leave and turned back to examine them.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S TRIBUTE.

The party was entertained at luncheon in Wadham Hall by Lord Birkenhead who subsequently proposed the health of King Amanullah in the following speech

Your Majesties, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen.—We are honoured to-day by the presence of a Sovereign in the midst of a tour boldly and brilliantly conceived with the object that he may familiarize himself at first hand with the manners and institutions of foreign countries.

No fewer, I believe, than 11 capitals are to be included in the programme of his Majesty's visits. Everyone surely must admire the initiative and the energy which have prompted the King and his gracious consort to embark on travels so arduous in the hope first of cementing existing friendships, and secondly, of more fully equipping themselves for the service of their own people.

For certainly it was neither from idle curiosity nor in the expectation of easy pleasure that King Amanullah undertook his tireless mission. The records of his reign make it clear that his Majesty's steadfast wish is to plant the feet of his subjects firmly but cautiously on the modern paths of progress and development. We may be sure then that his efforts will be directed towards the appraisement with observant eyes and balanced judgment, of those Western acsievements which may see most suitable for adaptation to the needs of a distant civilization.

A tour at once so far flung and so novel must provide many opportunities of weighing in the balance the diverse qualities of our European civilization. We sincerely hope that your Majesty's brief stay in our midst may induce the conviction that there still remain in our polity, our arts, our literature and our science certain elements not altogether unworthy of the friendly consideration of a friend.

And there is a particular reason why we in Oxford should extend a special welcome to our Royal guest. We were privileged to take part this morning in a very agreeable ceremony; we witnessed the admission to the highest dignity which this ancient University can confer of a Sovereign who has from the beginning of his reign, identified himself most assiduously with the cause of education. It is not easy for us in 20th century England to realise what deep seatd difficulties King Amanullah has been called upon to face and has steadfastly confronted in order to promote the cause of learning in his far away home. The progress which has been achieved in nine-short years is a shining testimony alike to his Majesty's zeal and to his tenacity of purpose.

More than 1,000 years ago there flourished, near the shores of the Oxus, in Northern Afghanistan the world famed University of Bactria which in the agreement of the learned ones, was the meeting place of three augusst and venerable civilisations. History relates that this illustrious seat of learning, was razed to the ground by the all destroying Janghiz Khan, a world conqueror, ruthless, unpitying. It is, I believe the purpose of his Majesty to found a university in that new city of Kabul which bears his name to be the centre of culture and learning in this part of Asia and so to revive the glories of a wonderful past. We in Oxford shall follow the execution of this illuminating conception with warm sympathy and interest. It may even be that her Majesty's brother—who is here among us to-day as an undergraduate of Exeter College—may live, under the auspices of his sovereign to become the first Vice-Chancellor of this new university

RELIGION AND THE TURKS.

A MEASURE OF FAR-REACHING IMPORTANCE

The "Bulletin of Iran League" writes:

"It is now a truism that when the final balance is struck it will be difficult to decide whether the religions in the world have been an overwhelming influence for good. No one has questioned, not perhaps even the Soviet atheists th e original benevolent intentions of all religious lawgivers. The prophets came to deliver humanity from evil. But in proportion as man found himself baffled to ascertain his relations with the Unknown, he or the body arrogating to themselves peculiar divine privileges, invented fables with unexceptionable intentions. The myths were meant to draw men to the path of virtue. The pious subterfuges of the ecclesiastics have been at times condoned in view of the loftiness of motives behind them. It is questionable eithics, nevertheless, to employ shady methods to reach a noble objective.

ISLAM SHORN OF FANATICISM.

"Islam may not be losing its hold on the world, but the fanaticism which characterised the conduct of some of its adherents is being gradually removed Musalmans had no monopoly of this species of insanity. It was the course of all conquering nations. The initiative of all the moval of bigotry has come, of all the nations of the world, from Turkey Turks who were presumed to be, and painted as, the most faith-mad nation in the world were the first to divest the Khalifa of his temporal powers. Next they cashiered him altogether. And since the middle of March the world has been hearing startling tidings from Constantinople. In a statement to the Press on the separation of religion from State, a responsible Minister stated that the principle of the divorce of secular from temporal power in Turkey did not imply irreligion. It arose out of the necessity of embodying in the Constitution the latitude adopted by the Young Republic of Turkey. Then further we were told that it was intended that article 2 of the Legal Code which declared Islam to be the religion of the Turkish Government must be repealed. Next came the news that the plans of the Turkish reformers to effect a complete dissociation between religion and state hadtaken concrete definite and final shape. One hundred and nine Deputies including Ismet Pasha and all the Ministers had signed a motion asking for the abrogation of the Articles in the Constitution which recognised Islam as the religion of the Turkish State and making the National Assembly responsible for the application of the new doctrine. This was followed on the 6th by a Reuter's sensational telegram.

SEPARATION—AN EARLY REALITY.

"The separation of Church and State, will soon become a reality. The People's Party has unanimously approved of the motion of Ismet Pasha, which was supported by 120 Deputies, foreshadowing the suppression of all clauses of the Statute on religion. The voting of the National Assembly will be merely formal. The result of the modifications will be that Islam will no longer be the State religion and Deputies and the President of the Republic will no longer take the customary oath in the name of Allah but on their honour.

"The Republic of Turkey was stated to have eliminated all reference to religion from the Constitution. On April 10 was received the fateful piece of intelligence: the National Assembly had adopted unanimously the Bill separating the Church from the State. It is all but a rigidly logical consequence of the deliberate policy of Mustafa Kamal Pasha. He elaborated it patiently and has now so triumphantly carried it out. The outside world knows little of the intermediate steps. The Egyptian and more especially the Syrian Press issued from time to time exacerbated complaints. They looked very much like evidence that the Reforms in Turkey have not been all executed by a spontaneous urge of the people. There are reports that the oppositionists have been silenced not quite by the Gandhian axiom of non-violence.

The present mood of the Turks or those who speak for them, cannot but remind one of the agitation which the Indian Moslems created when it was assumed that Britain would harm the Khalifa and the Khilafat. The Khalifa was not only personally deposed but the Khilafat was ushered out of existence. And—*mirable dictu*—the step came not from the British or any Christian power, but from the Turks of Angora. It was a bolt from the blue of Bosphorous. The changed Turkish mood on matters religious was pointed out by the present writer from news received from Constantinopole. His statements were vehemently combated in India. The suggestions that the Young Turks were Turks first and Moslems next and that the legends of the White Wolf were revised and stressed in Turkey was resented. To the credit of some liberal papers like the "Bombay Chronicle" it must be admitted that his contributions on this subject were not shut out. Few in India like or liked to admit that the Turks at the helm had no love for the minutiae of religious dogma. This was patent from their contemptuous repudiation of the greatest modern leaders of Islam, His Highness the Aga Khan and the Rt. Hon'ble Justice Ameer Ali. The Publicity Department of the Government of India failed to publish and broadcast the facts about Islam in Turkey. There was no co-ordination between Central Delhi and, for example, provincial Bombay. Some of the Maulvies in this Presidency were most eager to publish their version of the realities. But the Government of Sir George Lloyd put a lid on their legitimate enthusiasm. The cause of facts and actuality suffered eclipse in India, thanks to the bankruptcy of statesmanship.

PROBABLE REPERCUSSIONS.

However that was, the essence of realiay with reference to the position accorded to religion in foreign countries to-day has not yet been recognised in India. It has not been realized. It is natural that Turkey's step will have its repercussions in the rest of the Middle East. The courageous Afghan King has already shown, and the Queen has demonstrated by her example their passion for a progressive Islam. Excressences on the faith are no longer regarded by the leaders as binding on the faithful. Wahabi Arabia is astir with modernity. The appearance of the moon was radioed from Jedda and the religious fast began earlier by two days through help of science in the home of puritan Islam. We hesitate to recount the laxity which Lord Headly, the distinguished convert to Islam, prescribes for the believers. Reza Shah, if he has moved with more circumspection, has none the less surely paved the way for the legitimate reassertion of the powers of the laity in Persia. A new civil code of law is being prepared. It will supersede the antiquated religious legislation founded on priestcraft. The prerogatives of the Mullahs will be minimized. Already the despised *gabr* and Jew have been elevated to the side of the Moslem and the Parsi is rsstored to the honourable designation of Zoroastrian. The custodian of the Qoran on which the Deputies of the Mejless swear their fealty to the Shah is the Parsi member of Iran's Parliament, Arbab Kaikhusro Shahrokh. The rapidity of the reform in Arabia marks a contrast with the relative stagnation, if not worse in India.

It is sad to reflect that while these neighbours of ours are proceeding along a road leading to increased light and honest freedom of thought, in India sectarianism remains unabated. The mild Hindu appears to be more aggressive towards Musalmans. The Hindu Mahasabha has not enunciated the principle of India being reserved for the Hindus. Far from it. So long as there are wise guides of the people of the stamp of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya such aberration among saner circles is unthinkable. But the Hindu Press has already been infected by the virus of some of the newspapers of the extreme Moslem persuasion. Gandhiji has been the apostle of non-violence, but the lesser Hindu leaders with growing influence on the mobs proclaim salvation in other measures. Dr. Moonje asks his vegetarian coreligionists to take to animal food in order to combat or resist Islam. It is claimed by a Maratha paper that "this country Hindustan is ours, belongs to us Hindus. We have all the fine qualities necessary for asserting our ownership. We Hindus are the owners of Hindustan. There is only one defect in the Hindus,—he has become extremely timid. Give up this timidity and you will find that there is none to equal you in the whole world."

HINDU TOLERANCE.

Though some capital is made out of it by the Anglo-Indian journals, we consider the effusion an exception governing the rule of Hindu tolerance. On the other hand, there is a propensity on part of the awakened nationalist Musalmans to shun religious extremism. For there are Musalmans in India who come very near to the mode of thinking of their confreres in Turkey. This is manifest from the views of Mr. Muhammad Ataullah who in the "Tribune" of Lahore, declares that "the most proper remedy to cement all the castes and creeds of India and to bridge their communal differences is to leave aside religion." We should substitute "place in its appropriate niche" for 'leave aside'. For the felicity of man will not be promoted by a total and blank negation of faith.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, May 9.

B. Sc. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 11.

P. & O. S.S. "Razmak" with mails of 26th ultimo due to arrive at 6 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra S.S. "Quida" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 14th instant.

G.I.P. RY. EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

The office of the above Union has been removed from its old place Yusuf Building, Nawab Tank Road, Mazgaon, to Reay Road Bridge opposite the Reay Road Station, Bombay No. 10. Letters in future should be addressed accordingly.

KIRTAN AT SARASWAT COLONY, SANTA CRUZ.

In aid of the Rashtriya Kanyashala at Akola, Kumari Latitabai Katti will perform a Harikirtan at 9 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the Saraswat Colony Santa Cruz. All interested in female education are requested to attend.

"WHITE LOTUS DAY" GATHERING.

Under the jont auspices of the Bombay and Suburban Lodges of the Theosophical Society the anniversary day of the passing away of the founder Madam Blavatsky, known as the White Lotus Day will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at the Theosophical Hall, 77, Apollo Street, Fort, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when there will be music and songs followed by short English and Gujarati speeches by Messrs. Mavji Govind ji, Krishna K. Manon and Prof. R. S. Bhagvat. Mr. F. J. Ginwala will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attacks 4, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 4, deaths 4; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 88. Total mortality this day last year was 67.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave of the Blind Relief Association, treated 213 patients in the month of April 1928, of whom 142 were males and 71 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays, Sundays and Wednesdays instead of two days weekly as was the case up to the end of April 1928. Spectacles were given free to six patients.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

MORNING PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m. European Gramophone Records
11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.
12-0 noon Close Down.
6-30 p.m. INDIAN PROGRAMME.
K. Y. Kale—Vocal Music.
7-30 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.
9-25 p.m. Talk "Back to India by an unusual route"—No. 1. By A. Wanderer.
9-40 p.m. Light Music and Humour.
Audrey Hyslop. In her Farewell Performance before the Bombay Mierophone.
The S.S. "Pilsna" Trio.
TRIO.
Overture "Lustspiel" Kela Belar.
Intermezzo "La Serenata" Tosti.
Valse "Dolores" Waldteufel.
10-0 p.m. Audrey Hyslop, in Comedy Selections from her Repertoire.
10-10 p.m. TRIO.
Intermezzo "Josephine" Blome.
Tango "Vieni Nell Mie Braccia" Benatzky.
Canzone "Passione" Ranzato.
10-25 p.m. Audrey Hyslop, in more Comedy (Requests will be welcome).
19-35 p.m. TRIO.
Selection "La Boheme" Puccini.
Serenade "Ay, Ay, Ay" Friere.
March "The Girls of America" Duganne.
11-0 p.m. God save the King-Empor.
Close Down.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF ENG. & M. COM. EXAMS.

The results of the Engineering and M. Com. Examination were declared on Monday as under:—

FIRST EXAM. IN ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit).

D. L. Carpenter, V. K. Chitale, K. W. Joglekar, S. M. Kini, V. B. Manerikar, V. D. Navare, V. N. Padsalgikar, C. R. Patel, G. K. Patil, A. H. Shah, H. C. Shah, M. N. Tapaswi, D. J. Desai, G. B. Dikshit, R. S. Jethwani, A. H. Pandya.

SECOND CLASS.

T. V. Agashe, V. R. Bhinge, M. D. Bhojani, H. N. Bilimoria, A. B. Burle, R. B. Contractor, M. J. D'Cunha, S. V. Desai, C. B. Doshi, K. S. Katti, R. K. Lokhandwalla, T. K. Macha, Q. H. Q. M. Mhaslai, I. J. Patel, B. N. Patwardhan, Sadashiv N. Ranade, Shanker N. Ranada V. G. Ratna parakhi, C. H. Sanghvi, M. N. Subandh, V. S. Yajnik, M. H. D. Yatnatti, G. K. Ahya, Y. A. Akbani, V. K. Bakre, V. J. Bhatt, H. D. Chhugani, G. Y. Dahale, V. T. Dave, K. G. Deodhar, A. Fonseca, V. H. Joshi A. K. Mehta, R. E. Mirza, S. V. Motwani, H. M. Pancholy, K. C. Pandya, D. R. Paradkar, A. R. Patwardhan, R. N. Shah, T. A. Teekchandani, V. N. Vadhhani.

PASS.

A. S. Adke (exempted from 1, 3, 4, 6), P. M. Choudhari (exempted from 1), Y. K. Chougule (exempted from 3, 4, 6), R. J. Dhumal (exempted from 3), M. M. Doshi (exempted from 3, 6), F. S. A. D'Souza (exempted from 1, 3, 5), R. T. Ghia (appearing in Mechanics only), K. N. Honwad (appearing in Drawing only), N. V. Joshi (exempted from 1, 3, 6), F. X. Lobo (appearing in Prime Movers only), G. M. Pai, A. K. Patel (exempted from 3, 6), B. A. Patel (exempted from 1, 3, 5), D. B. Patel (exempted from 1, 3, 5, 6), B. A. Printer (exempted from 3), M. H. F. M. Rajput (exempted from 3, 5), B. Sawhney (exempted from 3, 5), V. L. Shivalkar (exempted from 1, 3), T. N. Tolani (appearing in Mechanics only), N. M. Bhatia (exempted from 1, 3, 4, 5), L. H. Danekar (exempted from 1, 3), S. S. Hari (exempted from 1, 4, 5), R. M. Hemnani (exempted from 1, 3), D. G. Jhanglani (exempted from 1, 3, 4), A. C. D. John (exempted from 3, 6), B. V. Junnarkar (exempted from 1, 3, 4), N. N. Kulkarni (exempted from 1, 3), R. S. Mehta (exempted from 1, 3), G. P. Mushriff (exempted from 3), S. A. Nadgouda (exempted from 1, 3, 4, 6), G. S. A. Quraishi (exempted from 1, 5, 6), C. O. Sanghavi (exempted from 3, 4, 6), B. A. I. A. Shaikh (exempted from 3, 4), R. N. Thacker (exempted from 1, 3, 4, 5), A. G. Vora (exempted from 1, 3).

ENTITLED TO KEEP TERMS FOR S. E.

G. K. Adshetti, R. S. Bharucha (exempted from 3, 4, 6), R. M. Duff, G. D. Gokhale, H. G. Keskar (exempted from 1, 3, 4, 6), M. C. Mistry, R. M. Page, S. B. Panchal (exempted from 3), N. D. Parmar, S. P. Patell, K. M. Chandiramani (exempted from 1, 3, 4, 5), V. H. Kelkar, M. J. Radhakishnani.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Pandya A. H. wins Kahandas Manchharam Scholarship.

Pandya A. H. wins Col. Patrick French Scholarship.

S. E. (CIVIL EXAM.)

FIRST CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

J. M. Chavda, R. H. Chokhavatia, N. D. Daftary, A. D'Souza, W. K. Madnani, M. N. Patni, H. K. Tulpule.

SECOND CLASS.

F.-M. Abdur-Razzaq, D. A. Advani, D. S. Argade, N. K. Bhagwat, B. M. Bharadwaj, K. G. Bhate, K. M. Bhatia, R. G. Chawla, V. B. Chiniwalla, M. M. Desai, B. G. Dholakia, A. J. Doshi, A. D. Ghanekar, R. T. Ghia, H. P. Gidvani, R. L. Gursahani, R. S. Hulyalkar, D. P. Jethwani, P. A. Joshi, S. B. Joshi, M. G. Karmarkar, M. S. Keni, H. M. Khaladkar, K. B. Khushalani, L. D. Kotwani, N. D. Lalvani, M. P. Lentin, M. L. Lilani, J. H. Malkani, H. H. Mamtani, J. T. Mehta, A. V. Pais, C. C. Patel, C. J. Shah, K. J. Shah, S. D. Shah, P. K. Vora, N. D. Wale.

PASS.

V. L. Athawale (appearing in Mechanics only), S. Bandopadhyay (exempted from 4, 5, 6, 7), K. V. Champhekar (exempted from 2, 3, 4, 6, 7), G. S. Chaudhari (exempted from 3, 4, 7), D. N. Chavan (exempted from 4, 6, 7), H. D. Chitale (exempted from 2, 4, 6, 7), A. N. Desai (exempted from 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), K. R. Desai (exempted from 2, 3, 4, 5), V. M. Desai (exempted from 3, 5, 6, 7), G. M. Gujarati (exempted from 1, 4, 6, 7), D. P. Jog (exempted from 2, 7), V. A. Joshi (exempted from 3, 7), L. D. Keswani (exempted 4, 5, 6, 7), P. D. Kewalramani (exempted from 2, 3, 4, 5, 7), V. G. Kuber (exempted from 2, 3, 6, 7), F. X. Lobo, D. Mukhopadhyay (exempted from 3), S. K. Neurgaonkar (exempted from 3, 4, 6, 7), C. L. Patel (exempted from 4, 7), D. V. Phatarpekar (exempted from 1, 4, 5, 6, 7), T. D. Sanghvi (exempted from 2, 4, 6), H. S. Sathaye (exempted from 4, 6, 7), K. B. Sathe (exempted from 1, 4, 6, 7), C. H. Shah (exempted from 3, 4, 6, 7), R. B. Shah (appearing in Mechanics only), K. P. Shahani (exempted from 3, 4, 6, 7), J. N. Sodawaterwalla (exempted from 2, 3, 7), M. P. Tahilramani (exempted from 2, 4, 5, 6, 7), M. M. Thakkar (appearing in Mechanics only) D. S. Thakur (exempted from 2, 3, 4, 6, 7), J. M. Wadhwani (exempted from 1, 2, 7).

ENTITLED TO KEEP TERMS FOR B. E. (CIVIL) EXAM.

N. T. Aminbhavi (exempted from 2, 4, 7), V. M. Bawishi (exempted from 3, 4, 5, 7), N. R. Bhagwat (exempted from 3, 4, 7), N. K. Bonde (exempted from 4, 6, 7), J. S. Joshi, Y. G. Munshi, M. S. Phadke, J. Y. Ranade (exempted from 6, 7).

SCHOLARSHIP.

Chavda, J. M. wins Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship.

S. E. (MECHANICAL) EXAMINATION.
FIRST CLASS.

C K Shah.

SECOND CLASS.

S R Gadbole V. G. Lele, L D Pitkar, D W Potdar, T N Tolani, V R Vaidya.

PASS.

N R Junnarkar.

ENTITLED TO KEEP TERMS FOR B. E. (MECH.)

N D Joglekar, C L Parmar.

B E (CIVIL) EXAMINATION.
SECOND CLASS.

P S Abhyankar, T G Abichandani, P B Antia, V L Athawale, P J Bablani, S C Banerjea, S J Basrani, D G Bhagat B D Bhopatkar A R Bohra, R K Bokil, C T Chablani, S B Dabke, F D'Abreo, N M Dalia, B P Deria, D C Desai, G S Desai, F J Fonseca, M M Gandhi, N G Gandhi, M B Gokale R J Hingorany, D R Jogalekar, V V Kale, R M Karandikar, K O Khetani, L P Kothari, Y P Kulkarni, D P Lalvani, N M K Malik, N Y Manohar, D N Marathe S G Mehta, N D Mirchandani, N H Mohile, M P Nagarsheth, J C Otia, P S Pandit, K M Patel, S S Ponkshe, J T Sahajwalla G T Sathe, R J Shah, R B Shah. G P Shahani, M M Thakkar, G T Thakur, V V Vaishampayan, R M Vakil, K T Wadhwani.

PASS.

B T Jhangiani S G Lakhani, M W Sane, S V Shintre.

PRIZES AND MEDAL.

D G Bhagat, wins James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize.

D C Desai, wins J D Naegamwala Prize.

B E. (MECHANICAL) EXAMINATION
SECOND CLASS.

A V Gadkari S R Joshi, N R Junnakar, M J Oza.

SCHOLARSHIP.

N R Junnakar wins M F Panday Scholarship.

M COM. EXAMINATION.
PASS.

F P Antia, G G Joshi, L G Tanon.

G. I. P. RAILWAY MEN AND BHUSAVAL CONFERENCE

Mr. Jhabwalla the Hon. Gen. Secretary of the G. I. P. Rly. Employees' Nnion, In a circular letter to the press writes that the Annual General Conference of the above union wil be definitely held on the 12th, and 13th inst. at Bhusaval, when the following centres will be represented and important decisions arrived at ove rthe following questions:—(1) Racial discrimination. (2) Pay. (3) Promotion. (4) Duty hours. (5) Leave rules, etc.

Centres to be present art:—1 Bombay. 2 Kalyan. 3 Igatpuri. 4 Manmad. 5 Nandagaon. 6 Nagpore. 7 Itarsi. 8 Lonavala. 9 Damoh. 10 Jhansi. 11 Mohoba. 12 Sutna.

For further particulars, the members are requested to write to the union at the following address:—

G. I. P. Railway Employees, General Union, Reay Road Bridge, Bombay, No. 10.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 26th ultimo left Aden at 5 p.m. on the 6th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 11th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with Mails from London of the 3rd instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 5th instant.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 6th May and is due to arrive here on the 10th May at noon.

Put 1/2 pint of milk into an enamelled saucepan, bring to the boil, then mix in 2 tablespoonfu's of treacle and stir well. Take the saucepan from the fire, and let it stand for about a minute, then pour the treacle posset into a glass and serve.

FREE FIGHT IN TRAM CAR.

CONDUCTOR INJURED.

A free fight between twelve Parsis and a conductor and a driver of the Tramay Company on Sunday evening resulted in the injury to the conductor who is lying in precarious condition in the K. E. M. Hospital. It appeared that a tram car was going along Parel road which was full of passengers when near Lal Baug Sorabji Hormusji Patel and eleven other Parsis attempted to board the car. There being only one seat vacant the conductor No. 295 asked them to get down. As they refused to comply with the request of the conductor Inspector No. 63 was called to the assistance but he too was assaulted. The driver No. 616 and Conductor No. 295 attempted to intervene but they were roughly handled with the result that conductor No. 295 was removed to the K. E. M Hospital with several injuries and bleeding profusely. The assailants were arrested by the police and placed before the Magistrate on Monday morning. As the conductor is lying in the hospital the case was adjourned till the 17th instant.

KANYA VIDYALAY, ITOLA.

The annual Utsav of the above institution will be celebrated at Itola (B. B. and C. I. Ry.) on Saturday the 12th, and Sunday (the 13th inst.), when Swami Shree Shankaranandji Maharaj will be present. This institution is doing excellent work in educating grls on Vedic principles, drills, and other subjects, such as singing, knitting embroidery and cutting are also taught by qualified lady teachers. The management is excellent, and those who are interested in the question of education, especially of girls, are cordially invited, and their visit will be worth their trouble.

VOTIVE WAR MEMORIAL CHURCH AT NEW DELHI.

An appeal for funds towards the building of a Votive Memorial Church of the Sacred Heart at New Delhi is issued under the signature of Rev. Fr. Luke, O. C. in the course of which it is stated:—

This appeal is addressed to all faithful and devout Catholics, whose help is urgently needed to build in Imperial Delhi a Church worthy of the great architectural traditions of Roman Catholicism, and of the surroundings in which it is proposed to place the Church. Fifteen years of creative effort and unstinted expenditure have been devoted to the making of India's new capital at New Delhi. Its public buildings and private residences are fine examples of dignity and beauty. We Catholics lack a suitable house of worship for our congregation.

The present structure is only a temporary shed, the demolition of which has been ordered by Government. The Church of St. Mary's, in old Delhi, is too far off, for the use of the inhabitants of New Delhi; it also suffers from want of adequate accommodation for those who would, if they could, come to it. The need for this Church in New Delhi, adequate to the requirements of our population and in harmony with its environments is, therefore, real and pressing.

Plans and designs have been prepared by a well-known architect. Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in India, have seen these and approved of them as worthy of the projected place of worship. Their Excellencies are also in full sympathy with the object of the framers of this appeal to raise sufficient funds to make the project, which is at present only an aspiration, a reality.

Contributions are urgently wanted. The building is expected to cost several lakhs. The amount so far collected represents mostly the contributions of the residents of New and Old Delhi; it falls far short of what is required. The resources of this numerically small community alone cannot suffice to build or equip the Church and the adjoining residential buildings. Will Catholics throughout India help?

No such memorial has yet been erected. Nowhere could it be more appropriately located than in India's capital city. It could take no better form than a church where future generations may pray and, as they pray, remember the Glorious Dead, to whose sacrifice the Church will be a lasting monument.

Donations towards the cost of the new church should be sent to the Rev. Father Luke, O.C., Roman Catholic Chaplain, St. Mary's Church, Delhi. The names of Donors of Rs. 500 and above will be recorded on a marble slab to be fixed in a prominent place in the New Church.

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION FORMED AT SHOLAPUR

RUMOURS OF GENERAL STRIKE

SHOLAPUR, May 7.

A Sholapur Branch of the Bombay Textile Labour Union has been formed and over 500 workers have already joined. Negotiations with the managment of the mills, the workers of which are on strike, will soon be opened on behalf of the strikers. It was rumoured that the strike would become general today, but workers in the other mills have not come out.—A. P.

TRAINING SHIP "DUFFERIN."

OPPORTUNITY TO INDIAN YOUTHS

We publish in this issue an advertisement concerning the Indian Government Mercantile Marine Trainmy Ship, Dufferin, at present lying at anchor off the Mazagaon Pier in Bombay harbour. We would invite the attention of all parents, perplexed over the problem of choosing careers for their sons, to the facilities and prospects afforded by a course of preliminary training on board this ship, to Indian youths, desiring to follow the profession of Deck or Executive officers in the Mercantile Marine.

It is to be clearly understood that the Training Ship is a school in which a sound scholastic education in subjects such as English, History and Geography, French, Mathematics and Sciences, is imparted to the Cadets in addition to a thorough practical training in seamanship, navigation, etc. In fact the ship is a public school where strict discipline is enforced with the object of strengthening the character of the individual, away from the influences of a city life, making him fit for life at sea and enabling him to stand on his own feet in after-life.

The boys are eligible for admission from the ages of 13 to 16: they must possess perfect eye-sight; great stress is laid on the eye-test before admission, and they must pass a qualifying examination held simultaneously at different centres. The course of training in the Dufferin is of three years' duration, this course will fit them to serve as apprentices in Merchant Service. A number of shipping companies have given assurance to the Government that they will take the dufferin boys as apprentices on their ships. The pay anad prospects in the Merchant Service are such as should, in these days, attract the youths of the best Indian families to take to the sea career now thrown open to them. The scheme which has been quietly ushered into existence is the first step towards endowing India with a Merchant Service and Mercantile Marine of her own. India's past history amply demonstrates that such a consummation would not be foreign to her genius, and that, therefore, it should not be beyond her capacity to attain this object within a reasonable time.

GOOD OPENING FOR SEA CAREERS.

Though parents who send their boys for training to the Dufferin are not thereby certain of securing for them a permanent Government Service, still there is no doubt that the training on the Dufferin will offer an extremely good opening for sea careers which have been in practice hitherto closed to Indians. After a boy has served his period of apprenticeship, besides the appointments of Ship's officers, he has a chance of obtaining one of the many other appointments under the various Port Trusts and Port Commissioners in India, such as Pilots, Harbour Masters, etc, which will, it is hoped, be thrown open to Cadets trained in the Dufferin.

Parents, in any case, have nothing to lose by sending their boys to the Training Ship, if at later date either the parent of the boy changes his mind about going to sea, because the training imparted lays a solid foundation for any career, the education imparted being like that given at an English public school plus the discipline of life on board a ship.

PROTEST AGAINST LIQUOR SHOP TRANSFER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Residents of Connaught Road, held on Sunday on Connaught Road, under the presidentship of Dr. M. F. Bisni, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Municipal Councillor for E Ward, Bombay, where Sheth Vithal Ambaram Jani and Sheth Hargovindas Ambaram Jani and tenants of their building together with all Parsee tenants of Motiwala Building, tenants of Sultan Mansion, tenants of Sobhagchand Chawl and other respectable residents of Connaught Road were present to protest against the transfer of the country liquor shop from Sussex Road to Sultan Mansion, where the following resolutions were moved and unanimously passed:

"This meeting strongly protests against the transfer of the liquor shop from Sussex Road to Connaught Road and request the authorities concerned not to allow the transfer.

This meeting of residents residing in the neighbourhood of Sultan Mansion on Connaught Road strongly protest against the transfer of the liquor ship to Sultan Mansion and in the opinion of this meeting the same is objectionable from the moral point of view of the residents and their families, and moreover, it is a sort of hindrance to Zoroastrians in going to the Parsee Fire Temple.

This meeting authorises the President to forward a copy of the resolutions to the Collector of Bombay, the Commissioner of Excise, the Minister of Excise, the Trustees of Sheth Mewawalla Parsee Fire Temple and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay."

After passing a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting was dissolved.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 7.

S S Benares, Jones, Gothenburg.
S S Muthumeer, Poolsensoa, Batoum.
S S Essex Envoy, Churchill, Rangoon.
S S Jalavihar Robert, Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

May 8.

S S City of Valencia, Wing Karachi.

LOADING.

May 7.

Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.

S S Benares:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Benares arrived in harbour yesterday from Gottenburg with a general cargo.

S S Muttumeer:—The S. O. Coy's steamer Mithumeer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Essex Envoy:—The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer Essex Envoy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer Jalavihar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S C/o Valencia:—The K. N. Coy's steamer City of Valencia, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 7th May, 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.824 inches (.002 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.728 inches (.004 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.007.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.7 degrees (1.1 above nomal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.9 degrees (0.6 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 66 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 110 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 5.

GOKAK NOTES

(From Our Correspondent.)

GOKAK, May 4.

Three medical practitioners have opened their Dispensaries here, among whom Dr. B. N. Sawdi holds the degree of M.B.B.S., another Dr. Kulkarni that of L. C. P. & S., and the third Mr. S. V. Halebhavi, has appeared for the final L. C. P. & S. Examination. Upto now there was only one medical private practitioner, besides the Government medical practitioner. The town which boasts of a population of 10,000 have welcomed this addition of medical practitioners.

TRAFFIC DISTRICTS.

News has reached from Belgaum that the office of the District Traffic Superintendent will be amalgamated with the office of the D. T. S., Hubli, on and from 15th instant, from that date the office of the D. T. S. Belgaum being closed. The jurisdiction at the D. T. S., Hubli, will then be Poona to Harihar (exclusive) including Kolhapur, Sangli and Dandali Branches, and Londa to Mormugao, Hubli to Gadag (inclusive), and Gadag to Sholapur.

There is sufficiant good water supply here, but it is learnt that in some villages of this Taluka, the scarcity of water is felt. The hot season has begun to make its presence felt.

ALL INDIA TELEGRAPH UNION

The annual general meeting of the All-India Telegraph Union, Bombay Branch, was held in the Vanita Vishram Hall on Sunday last, Mr. N. M. Joshi presided.

Mr. Joshi exhorted to the members to make the Union strong in men and money. It was the strength of the Union, he said, that carried with the Government. He pointed out to the oganizations of the officials of the Postal Department, and stated that their case has been sympathetically considered by the Government because of the great solidarity of their Unions. He advised the members of the Telegraph staff to be strong in unity, but mild in words.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, M.L.C., thanked the Union for having elected him as Secretary and thereby shown their confidence in him. He appealed to the members to co-operate with him in the discharge of his duties as Secretary.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1928.

NEW ASSESSMENT POLICY

The Government of Bombay have at last made a move in the matter of bringing the process of revising the Land Revenue Assessment under closer regulation by statue, as recommended ten years ago by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on the Government of India Bill. But it is, perhaps, superfluous to add that the move is to a large extent in the wrong direction. At present the land tax, unlike other taxes, can be enhanced by mere executive action, under rules which are obscure and leave too much discretionary power to officials. The Joint Committee, therefore, recommended that legislative provision should be made regarding the main principles by which land revenue is determined, the method of valuation the pitch of assessment, the periods of revision and the graduation of enhancements. In 1924 the Bombay Legislative Council passed a Resolution requesting Government to appoint a Committee to consider the above recommendation and to suggest the nature of any legislation the Committee might deem necessary. A Committee was, accordingly, appointed and it submitted its report in 1926. The Council resolution had also expressly requested Government that no revision should be proceeded with and no new rates under any revised settlement should be introduced till fresh legislation was brought into effect. Government, however, have paid no heed to this request and have now published a Bill to give effect "to those recommendations of the Committee which have been accepted by Government". Government have accepted only a few of the minor recommendations of the Committee and have either ignored or rejected most of the major ones. And the present Bill only seeks to give the colour of law to the objectionable methods of assessment already followed in Bardoli and elsewhere.

The Bill refers mainly to the maximum pitch and the basis of assessment. As regards the former the Committee was unable to make any recommendation on the question of fixing a maximum percentage "of the rental value" as the assessment which the State is entitled to take. "But at the same time the Committee recommended that the assessment should not exceed 25 per cent of the profits of cultivation" i.e. the gross profits less all expenses incurred in deriving those profits. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the proposed Bill Government hazard the remark that "the views of the Committee on this question were inconsistent with one another." There is no inconsistency at all. The Committee, while suggesting 25 percent of "the profits of cultivation" as a maximum, would not suggest a corresponding percentage of "rental value" because it rejected the rental value as the basis for assessment. The Bill fixes 50 per cent of the rental value as the maximum for the assessment of any land used for agriculture. The idea of fixing a maximum is sound in spite of the tendency under a bureaucratic regime for the average assessment to approximate to the maximum. But 5 per cent of the rental value is unconscionably high.

The most objectionable part of the proposed Bill is its attempt to make rental values the basis for a revision of assessment. Under the present system, governed by section 107 of the Land Revenue Code, the theory at any rate is that "in revising assessments of land revenue regard shall be had to the value of land and in the case of land used for the purposes of agriculture to the profits of agriculture." This is a sound theory though it needs to be elaborated, but in practice Government have during the last few years thrown overboard that theory and have relied upon rents primarily for the purpose of revision. This was, as our readers will remember, one of the main objections of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to the revision in Bardoli. Mr. Patel quoted the opinions of a number of responsible Government officials to show that rents are an unsafe basis for revision. In many part of India rents are hardly economic. They are rack rents suffered by cultivators only because the alternative is starvation. This was the main reason why the present Land Revenue Code made profits of land, i.e. net profits, the basis for revision. The Land Revenue Assessment Committee recommended the retention of that basis and rejected official attempts to substitute rents in place of net profits. Yet Government now propose to amend Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code by providing that "the revision of assessment of land revenue shall be based primarily upon rental value." As we have said above Government are only trying to legalise, by a special provision of law, what they have already done in Bardoli and in other places. But it is unthinkable that either Bardoli or the Legislative Council would accept Government's new policy. Both Government and the people of Bardoli regard Bardoli as a test case. Government have actually followed a new policy against their own Code and former practice and are now seeking, by reckless "laptis" and other methods of repression, to force their policy upon the poor people of Bardoli. But, as Dr. Sumant B. Mehta shows in a spirited article on the Bardoli Satyagraha, which we publish elsewhere to-day, "the proverbial worm has turned". The Bardoli Satyagraha", says Dr. Mehta, "is an omen; it is a sign that the docile and much suffering agriculturist who until now was voiceless or whose cries were treated with cool indifference has made his protest. He can bear the burden of heavy taxation no more and he has realised that instead of dying a death of slow prolonged starvation he might as well suffer other privations." The grim determination of the people of Bardoli should be an example to the Legislative Council. The Council has no other course open to it than either at least to bring the proposed Bill into a line with the recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee or to throw it out.

A SPIRITED STAND.

The Indians in Kenya, a recent message from Nairobi says, have rejected the Government's "overtures" to secure their co-operation in the Legislature. The official bias of the message is evidenced in its language. The "overtures" that the Government of Sir Edward Grigg made to the Indian leaders consisted in the offer to nominate Indians to the Kenya Legislative Council for a year more. The Indians accepted for the last four years under strong protest the pernicious practice of nomination but they are no longer inclined to acquiesce in it and they have decided now to go without representation of any kind in the Kenya Legislature. It is difficult to see how they could have acted otherwise. Recent events in Kenya have amply indicated that there is afoot in the Colony a policy actively hostile to Indian interests. The position is made worse by the anti-Indian attitude of the present Governor of Kenya. The Federation scheme, the refusal of the Colonial Office to have Indians on the Commission appointed to examine the scheme, the recommendations of the Feetham Committee and the success the European settlers in Kenya have obtained in securing for them an unjust share of representation on local bodies as a result of those recommendations—all point out to one thing, the determined attempt on the part of the White settlers, led by Lord Delamere and Company and aided and abetted by the Government of Kenya and the Colonial Office in England, to humiliate the Indians in the Colony and to curtail still further even the little political and municipal status they possess.

The resentment of the Indian community at this move was ably voiced by Mr. Tyeb Ali who presided over the recent Indian Congress in Kenya. The "Times of India" takes him to task for making misleading statements about Indian education and about medical relief through the State to Indians. It quotes this year's expenditure in Kenya on education for Indians and considers that it shows a marked advance on the preceding year's expenditure, but it omits to mention the gross disparity between what the Government of Kenya spends for the education of 12,500 persons, the European population, and the amount it spends on 50,000 persons, the Indian population. The Indians, however, pay a poll tax double that of Europeans. They are starved by the State for funds for accelerating their pace of education and then they are told that because of their illiteracy they cannot have equality of political privilege with the Europeans. Sir Edward Grigg even aspersed their character. In disputing the Indian claim for equal political opportunity and status he said in a speech to the Kenya Legislature, "I reply at once that it is not a question of numbers but of character and education. If 12,500 is not a population to be trusted there is no reason why 50,000 should be more trusted or 100,000. Everything depends upon the character, the experience and education and not on numbers." Mr. Tyeb Ali proved to the hilt the Indian contention regarding the step-motherly policy of the Government of Kenya towards Indian education. As regards medical relief, the Government attitude towards Europeans is equally partial. As was pointed out by Mr. Cummings, M.L.C., to a meeting at Mombassa of the European community, the Government policy was to contribute to capital expenditure on hospitals "on a pound per pound basis." As regards poor European patients they were to receive two-thirds of the hospital charges from Government. Even at a small place like Nakuru the European Hospital has 14 beds and 4 nurses. Under strong and continuous Indian protest, the Government of Kenya may be now showing slightly greater consideration to Indian needs, but Mr. Tyeb Ali is substantially right in his complaint against their hostile attitude.

LAWYERS AND LIBERTY.

The Maharashtra Lawyers Conference, which was held in Poona on Friday, was the first of its kind in this Presidency. It discussed various matters relating to the improvement in status and opportunity of the legal profession in India and what would appeal to the general public most is that it took up for discussion the need for effecting improvements in a number of laws and enactments which popular opinion considers harsh, unjust and out of harmony with the requirements of modern times. The President of the Conference, Mr. R. P. Karandikar, the veteran Satara lawyer, rightly stressed the need for establishing a representative organisation of lawyers for the purpose of making suitable representations to the proper authorities to secure such improvements. He instanced the case of the laws of sedition and contempt which he aptly observed "must undergo change if the Bar was to fight for the peoples' liberty and against the aggrandisement and assumption of powers on the part of the executive." The various Bar Associations in India whose corporate consciousness should be quickened by the holding of annual conferences in every Province such as the one which met in Poona owe it to the public to concentrate attention on exposing the gross violation of the principle of liberty of opinion and expression involved in the law of sedition as it stands at present in this country. It leaves room for the narrowest interpretation possible. It needs radical improvement on the lines of the law of sedition obtaining in England and other countries where the mere expression of political opinion, however repellant it may be to views in general favour, is not considered an offence. The law of sedition must be made to cover only cases of preaching violence against the State. Only in this manner can the individual, particularly in a subject country like India, secure undisturbed retention of the right of free and unfettered expression of his political views. It was Edmund Burke who declared: "A Nation cannot be guilty of sedition." But the Indian law of sedition which defines "disaffection" as "want of affection" practically condemns, as Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal wrote the other day, the entire politically conscious section of the Indian community as either overt or covert seditionists. For, as he asked: "What, indeed, is there in the existing state of things in Indian State-Constitution or Indian methods of administration that can be reasonably expected to quicken the 'affection' of His Majesty's Indian subjects towards his Government in India?" Not only, therefore, should Section 124A be radically amended, if not repealed altogether, but it should also be made obligatory that all sedition cases should be triable by jury.

PARSEE DIVORCE LAW REFORM

ANOMALY OF IMPOSING CHRISTIAN LAWS ON NON-CHRISTIANS.

(By Dr. K. K. DADACHANJI).

I

In order to satisfy the public demand of the Parsee community for a thorough revision of the so-called Parsee Acts, passed in 1865, the Parsee Laws Revision Sub-Committee was appointed at the end of 1923 by the Parsee Central Association. The Sub-Committee of 21 members consisted of representatives, not exceeding three in number from six of the leading Parsee Associations, *with power to co-opt;* and *their terms of reference were* "to discuss the whole question of amending the Parsee Marriage and Divorce as well as Succession Acts, and to submit their Report to the Council of the Parsee Central Association." In accordance with the terms of reference, the said Sub-Committee has recently submitted their Report to the Council.

The Report contains the recommendations for amendment of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce and Succession Acts proposed by the Sub-Committee, together with Minutes of some members of the Sub-Committee; and a separate Minute of Dissent, submitted by me as a member of the Sub-Committee in which I have proposed further amendments and alterations and additions to those proposed by the Sub-Committee.

ELICITING PUBLIC OPINION.

The Council of the Parsee Central Association have published 500 copies of the Report of the Sub-Committee, for the purpose of circulating the same and eliciting Parsee public opinion on this subject of vital concern to the community. To this end, "the Council of the Parsee Central Association have resolved to approach all the leading members of the community both in Bombay and in the mofussil, as well as to request all the principal representative bodies and Mandals in the community to give the Report and Minutes sent to them their careful perusal, *and to suggest* any modifications, alterations and amendments they might choose to make, so as to make the Acts more comprehensive and effective, *before the Central Association approaches Government with a view to introducing such alterations in the existing Parsee Law as will promote the best interests of the community.*"

It may be stated, at the outset, that both the Acts of 1865 are Parsee in name only, but that in fact, they are un-Parsee being the replica of the corresponding Christian, English Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857, and the Wills and Intestate, and Succession Acts of England, as pointed out in my Minute of Dissent. Further, the truth of my assertion may be realised from a comparison of the identical provisions of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act with those of the Indian (Christian) Divorce Act of 1869.

Throughout the civilized world of our day there seems to be a universal revolt against the immoral and antiquated Laws of Marriage and Divorce, and Mother India participates in such revolt. For instance, the eminent jurist and social reformer of All-India reputation, Sir Hari Singh Gour, has with his usual irrepressible energy introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly, during the last Sessions at Delhi the Indian Divorce Act (IV of 1869) Amendment Bill. As stated above, the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act of 1865, as well as the Indian Divorce Act of 1869 are both the progeny and replica of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1857 of England. Whilst on the one hand, the English Act of 1857 has during the last 71 years been *subjected to a number of amendments;* on the other hand, both the Indian Acts which are its progeny, have not undergone a single amendment since their enactment in the societies of the last century as if the social world of India had stood still since the dates of the enactment of these Acts.

There is hardly any Act on the Statute-Book which has not undergone revision during such a long period of time, and further, there is not much of human wisdom ensconced in the provisions of these Acts, which would entitle the Acts to remain unrevised till Dooms-day! As a matter of fact, it will be shown in the course of these articles, that both these Acts are out-of-date and immoral and unjust, and in the words of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle such Laws are fit only for Hottentots and other primitive savages of Africa and quite unsuited to the civilized followers of the great Aryan Civilizations of Asia and Europe.

AN ANOMALY.

The Indian Divorce Act of 1869 is made applicable to those persons who are married under the Special Marriage Act III of 1872, which provides a form of marriage *for persons who do not profess any religion.* The absurdity of this arrangement may be realized from the fact that persons who openly *profess no religion* whatever are subjected to the Indian Divorce Act which

(Continued on Page 9)

THE BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

SYPATHETIC ACTION BY THE WHOLE PRESIDENCY REQUIRED.

(BY DR. SUMANT B. MEHTA.)

"What is the real significance of the Bardoli Satyagraha? Don't you think that administration would be impossible if the people were to challenge Government at each and every revision of the settlement"? That was a question put to me by a highly placed official. The Bardoli Satyagraha is an omen; it is a sign that the docile and much suffering agriculturist who until now was voiceless or whose cries were treated with cool indifference, has made his protest. He can bear the burden of heavy taxation no more and he has realised that instead of dying a death of slow prolonged starvation he might as well suffer other privations. That is the true significance of the Bardoli Satyagraha; the proverbial worm has turned and now things are uncomfortable for everyone concerned.

PEOPLE'S PROTEST IGNORED.

I do not for a minute believe that administration would be impossible if the Government and the governed attempted to understand each other. But the Government in India wants to ignore the other party; it wants that its orders must be accepted as final word, and it cannot brook the very idea that the other party can have anything to say in the matter. Is it not curious that all the world over there are hundreds of Governments which tax the people and secure the money whereas it is this Government alone which is being challenged? At Bardoli there has been a slip-shod inquiry for re-assessment, there has been no attempt to discuss matters with the people, all the khatedars are not given sufficient notice to present their grievances and finally the Government will not appoint a Committee to reconsider the problem although the whole taluka raises a united voice.

Now, is it conceivable that a khedut will take the risk of losing his land and cattle which he really loves more than his life? Does not that show that the khedut has become absolutely desperate? When the whole taluka of 88,000 people combines and shows a united front, is it not the duty of the Government to start an inquiry? The people of Bardoli have not asked for a cancellation of the revised settlement but they have only asked for a fresh inquiry.

PRESTIGE LOST.

I think it is now the duty of the whole Presidency to raise a note of warning that such heartless repression will not be tolerated and that the Government will not be allowed to worry the lives of the poor Hindu, Musalman and Parsee khatedars for the mere sake of Prestige.

Bardoli has shown most wonderful grit and the people are getting firmer in their resolve with each act of repression. The prestige of the present Government is being torn into shreds, and even the village patels are with the people. The neighbouring talukas of the Baroda States have remained very sympathetic and even the Pathans brought by the officials for other work refuse to oblige the Government at auction sales.

It is not enough to show sympathy with the khedut by sending merely men and money. If the Government remains stupidly unresponsive then the whole Presidency should let the Government understand that it will not allow the piece-meal suppression of the khatedars' voice.

Notes of the Day.

The Patient Prince.

Prince Carol of Rumania patiently waits a call from the peasants of his country. He tarries in safe England and watches developments in Bucharest. In Bucharest the Bratianu Party says that the Prince dallies with the lady of his choice, Madame Lupescu, in the quiet retreat of a mansion in Essex and has no political courage and that if the peasants of Rumania want him back, they may as well go on wanting him indefinitely. Meanwhile the Government of M. Vintila Bratianu follows the tradition laid down by his famous brother and offers no opposition to the political effervescence of the National Peasant Party. They held a grand demonstration on Sunday just across the Rumanian border and demanded new elections and the resignation of the Liberal Government. In good time they will be given the elections. The land-holders know how to manage affairs of that kind. A reshuffled cabinet will again hold office and Prince Carol will continue to watch and wait in London.

Divide and Rule.

Mr. J. T. Gwynne, retired I.C.S., who toured with the Simon Commission and now gives the readers of the "Manchester Guardian" the benefit of his views offers to the Commission a lot of advice in his latest contribution to that journal. He tells the Simon Seven about things that have "now become pretty plain" to him. They were evidently not so pretty plain when he wrote a book about Indian Nationalism after a precious visit to India. His former sympathetic view has now given place to crabbed outlook which will be enthusiastically approved by the "trustees" who are slaving for their country and desire to save it for "Brahmin oligarchy." He thinks it is pretty plain now that All-India politicians are on the wrong attack in starting to remodel the Indian constitution and in finding a general formula for settling Hindu-Muslim differences. Mr. Gwynne would like the Simon Commission to take the legislators in each Province separately in hand and find out a separate workable plan for each province. The old game of divide and rule again.

Gross Injustice!

The Maharashtra Provincial Conference cannot be congratulated on the way they shoved aside the resolution on untouchability. The letters, which we published yesterday, from Mr. Pandurang Nathuji Raj Bhoj to the President of the Conference and other press reports make it clear that the "untouchable" delegates to the Conference were not given a chance to press their case either at the Subjects Committee's meeting or in the open Conference, and that this has caused much resentment among the "untouchable" delegates. This gross injustice is done, we are told, in the name of unity and the principle of separating religion from politics. But in the first place unity at the sacrifice of a fundamental principle is futile and not even worth the name of unity. Secondly, is it supposed that the rejection of the resolution on untouchability is calculated to make for unity between the depressed classes and the classes that depress and oppress them? Or is it considered immaterial for the purpose of "unity" whether the depressed classes are a party to the unity or not? We have shown before that the plea of separating religion from politics is not at all tenable in this case. If the Conference was so punctilious about religious susceptibilities, it could have deleted the point of temple entry from the draft resolution. But the Conference has failed to support even the fundamental political right of the so-called untouchables to have free access to public tanks, schools, libraries and all public institutions. The untouchables of Maharashtra and their true supporters should leave no stone unturned to retrieve the reputation of Maharashtra for social justice.

Picketting and Police.

Picketting has been considered everywhere as a legitimate right the workers enjoy and the orders of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, prohibiting it have no legal sanction. The police authorities seem to be aware of this because they are reported to be shipping away pickets in motor lorries and depositing them at some convenient place and because they have agreed to permit picketting with certain restrictions. The recent declaration of a Magistrate in Calcutta in regard to the Lillooah strikers that picketting is lawful should be a warning to them. During the Home Rule agitation of 1916 when the sporting of national flags was prohibited by Government, Justice Sadasiv Iyer declared in deciding an appeal against conviction for disobeying the prohibition that if the exercise of a lawful right was likely to lead to a breach of the peace, the remedy was not to suppress the exercise of the lawful right but to afford adequate protection for the exercise of the right. But the strikers are, all the same, not well-advised in preventing even clerks, and oilmen and machine tenders from going to the mills and doing their work. This class of employees should, in the best interest of the strikers themselves, be left undisturbed.

AMAZING LAHORE REVELATIONS.

CONSPIRATOR OR C. I. D. INFORMER?

ENGALI YOUTH'S ARREST AND RELEASE.

IDER CAUGHT IN ITS OWN WEB.

ID FOR HATCHING ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY?

engali youth, K. C. Bannerji by was arrested at Lahore Railway with a pistol in his possession. s tried and sentenced to five years imprisonment, and then sud- t off. All were amazed. They d why the 'conspirator' was un- ally released.

Tribune" made enquiries into raculous release of Bannerji, and n able to secure documents which light on this strange episode. locuments consist of three letters by Bannerji himself to differen officials. (These documents hat Bannerji was not an anarchist C.I.D. informer. The pistol he possessed also belonged to the He had been sent to Lahore scent of some alleged anarchists; programme was to hatch a first onspiracy get recruits for the re- ary party, assist in the commis- dacoities and, eventually, when ge was set, to hand over the gang of conspirators to the C.I. nself disappearing from the scene ing the role of a penitent ap-

enting on this incident, the " writes as follows:— il 25, 1927, one K. C. Banner- gali youth of 22 years, who himself as a general merchant t, was arrested at the Lahore station by certain over-zealous icers, as soon as he had taken in a third class compart- the Kalka Express. It was dis- t the man had a pistol, which ing from his neck with a sling shirt. He had also 12 car- n his pocket. He was prose- der Section 20 of the Arms Act court of Mr. H. L. Phailbus, gistrate Lahore. Bannerji ex- the court to take a lenient view matter, admitted the facts al- gainst him produced no defence not cross-examine any of the ion witnesses. The magistrate lieves that, when the law de- offence and prescribes a sen- r it, it is his duty to apply the and make as near an approach prescribed sentence as he can, d the accused to five years' ri- imprisonment. Bannerji was nt to jail, and people thought other Bengali anachist had been by the vigilant C.I.D.

good men were moved by pity young man who had thus been ed to such a heavy term of im- nent in a distant province where s a stranger. They asked a well- barrister to file an appeal in the urt on his behalf with a view ing his sentence reduced. The was duly filed on September 15, and October 21 was the date or hearing. In the meantime a happened. The vile conspira- s unconditionally released by or- the Government, and the hon'ble of the High Court were saved the of going through his case. The er wondered and other people ondered at this strange hap- . They thought that perhaps vernment was going to release itical prisoners, and was starting eration with the latest arrivals in But no other prisoner was so d.

A PAID INFORMER.

weeks ago the story of the mira- release of Bannerji reached our and our curiosity was aroused. ade inquiries into the case, the of which we are in a position to before our readers to-day. The ry about Bannerji, as it has been to us is both interesting and tive, as stories in which both the nd the anarchists figure usual- We are told that Bannerji ither an anarchist nor a general nt of Meerut, but a paid infor- mer of the C.I.D. of the United Provinces. The pistol which he possessed also belonged to the C.I.D. He had been sent to Lahore on the scent of some alleged anarchists; and his programme was to hatch a first class conspiracy, get recruits for the revolutionary party, assist in the commission of dacoities, and, eventually, when the stage was set, to hand over the whole gang of conspirators to the C.I.D. himself disappearing from the scene or playing the role of a penitent approver. One little slip, however, thwarted this magnificently perfect plan. The Lahore police was not in the secret; and as ill-luck would have it, Bannerji was arrested when he had hardly done even the spade work. Even then the situation would have been saved but for the desire of Mr. Phailbus to sternly vindicate the majesty of the law. Bannerji was no doubt prepared to go to jail for a short period and return as a trusted hero to work for the liberation of his country, but the mere idea of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment in a Punjab gaol staggered him. appeal s for release from jail; and when He literally bombarded the C.I.D. of the U. P. and the Punjab with his piteous they failed to bring immediate relief, threatened to expose his masters and employers in the High Court. He had not bargained for 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, and was rightly indignant at the dirty trick which the police and the magistracy of Lahore had played on him. He had, it seems, lost all hopes of getting justice, when one fine morning the prison gates were opened for him and he was a free man.

THOSE TELLING DOCUMENTS.

This, in brief, is the story of the arrest, trial imprisonment and release of Bannerji, the C.I.D. informer. We possess three documents, purporting to have been written by Bannerji himself in support of the main fact of the story. One of these is a letter written by him to "B. G. P. Thomas Esqr., Superintendent of Police, Meerut" The second is a letter addressed by Bannerji to "Rai Sahib Lala Chuni Lal Superintendent, C.I.D., Political Branch, Lahore"; while the the third in a rough draft of a petition made by Bannerji for submission to some other C. I. D. Official These documents speak for themselves; and their lucid style and pathetic eloquence unmistakably show that, though their writer was not a master of King's English he was endowed with ample sense of humour.

We have only to add that, if the above story is correct, there cannot be a more convincing proof of the fact that C.I.D. officials employ agents provocateur to forster anarchist conspiracies with a view to arresting and prosecuting the dupes of these agents and thereby justifying their own existence. If the facts are as stated, there can be no doubt whatever that Bannerji was not a mere informer. The presence of the revolver may be explained away, but he could not be in possession twelve live cartridges, unless he intended to use them. The Government affects righteous indignation, whenever it is suggested in the press, on the platform or in legislatures that agents provocateur are employed by the C.I.D. to justify measures of repression and to earn promotion and reward from Government. Here is a case which we put before the Government for what it is worth. Nothing will afford us greater pleasure than to learn that, inspite of our having, made the most careful inquiries, there has been a mistake somewhere and we shall be glad to publish any statement which the Government may have to make on the subject.

Maymyo, May 7.—Mr. Heathcote, the representative of the Asiatic Petroleum Company Limited, will be examined by the Tariff Board on Wednesday.—A. P.

POLITICAL TENSION IN RUMANIA

PEASANTS DEMAN RESIGNATION OF CA[illegible].

PRINCE CAROL TO RETURN?

LONDON, May 7.

While Prince Carol who is staying with the son of the ex-Premier Jonescu awaits, with his baggage packed, a call from the Peasants' Party to "return to Rumania" as King", Reuter's Bucharest correspondent wires that as a climax to the campaign of the National Peasant Party to overthrow the Liberal Government and demand new elections, a gigantic gathering of about a quarter million peasants from all over the country held yesterday at Albajulia in Transylvania passed a resolution demanding the resignation of the Cabinet and the formation of a Peasant Government. There were no incidents. The Government had despatched troops as a precautionary measure as there was a talk of the peasants marching on Bucharest. While the tension is very great, Government considers that the "Political situation is unchanged." It is noteworthy that the question of Prince Carol was not mentioned at Albajulia meeting.—Reuter.

CAROL'S AIR FLIGHT TO RUMANIA

BRITISH AUTHORITIES' BAN

LONDON, May 7.

Carol Rumanian, ex-Crown Prince, with Madame Lupescu, has been staying in Surrey as the guest of a Rumanian businessman during the past week. It is now learnt, that the British authorities, on learning on the 5th May that two commercial aeroplanes had been chartered presumably to fly with Carol to Rumania, took action to prevent the departure of the machines, as the authorities were not satisfied that Carol possessed necessary papers to land in Rumania.—Reuter.

SOVIET NOTE TO POLAND

SEQUEL TO ATTEMPT ON M. LIZAREFF

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST TERRORIST ORGANISATIONS

LONDON, May 7.

Moscow.—Soviet Russia has sent to Poland a Note in connection with the attempt on M. Lizareff, protesting against the passivity of the Polish authorities regarding White Emigrant Terrorist organisations. The Note recalls the murder of M. Voikoff last year and Voizekhovosky's participation in it. It declares that Voizekhovosky's name is among the list of the most active members of the White Russian Terrorist organisations, which fact, it continues, has been communicated to the Polish Legation with the remark that further sojourn of such organisations in Poland would jeopardise relations between the two countries; but yet the Polish Government has not, it complains, taken measures for the liquidation of the Terrorist organisations, while the attitude of the Polish press towards terroristic attempts has amounted to a direct encouragement of such attempts.—Reuter.

SINO-JAPANESE CLASH

CHINA TO SEVER ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN?

HEART-RENDING MASSACRE AT TSINANFU

LONDON, May 7.

The new crisis in China and the possibilities of a definite Sino-Japanese clash are featured in newspapers, being splashed across the news pages and exhaustively discussed in leaders. Significance is attached especially to the Northerners joining the Southerners in protesting against the Japanese intervention. The "Morning Post" considers that Japan has become involved in a struggle from which it will be difficult for her to extricate herself without military precautions and expense.

The "Daily Mail" thinks that the outrages at Tsinanfu are the result of a dangerous anti-foreign movement, and that the British sympathy with Japan is, therefore, strong. It adds that general satisfaction will be felt at the Japanese acting with such vigour and decision.

The "Manchester Guardian" states that after the British experiences in China, it is difficult to be very censorious over the decision of the Japanese Government to defend lives and property of the Japanese by the despatch of troops, but conceivably, events at Tsinanfu may develop in such a way as to involve Japan in further and very undesirable inroads upon the sovereign territorial rights of China.—Reuter.

CHINA TO SEVER ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN?

SHANGHAI'S PROTEST AGAINST ACTION AT TSINANFU.

LONDON, May 7.

Shanghai.—One-day suspension of work in all schools, shops and factories is planned for to-day as a protest against the action of the Japanese at Tsinanfu. A mass meeting has been arranged and steps to sever economic relations with Japan are being organised.—Reuter.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES BY CHINESE SOLDIERS

HARROWING TALES OF INHUMAN TORTURES.

LONDON, May 7.

Tokio.—General Ugaki, formerly Minister for War, has been appointed Commander-in Chief of the Shantung Expeditionary Force which totals thirteen thousand troops including those already in Shantung.

HARROWING TALES OF TORTURES.

Further harrowing details are published in the Japanese press in messages from Tsinanfu describing outrages said to have been perpetrated by Chinese soldiers on Japanese civilians, men, women and children. They are alleged to include unspeakable tortures and humiliations crucifixons, hangings over slow fires and gougings out of eye-balls for which pebbles were substituted.—Reuter.

"FIENDISH TREATMENT TO WOMEN."

HEART-RENDING DETAILS OF TSINANFU MASSACRE

TOKIO, May 6.

In a message from Tsingtao, the Japanese Consul-General at Tsinanfu, places the Japanese military losses at 12 killed and 30 wounded. He adds that 14 civilians have been killed, but their bodies could not be identified in consequence of terrible mutilations. Women were treated fiendishly. Stakes were driven through their bodies and their stomachs were ripped open. Noses of the men were cut off and their bodies were otherwise mutilated. 50 houses were looted.—Reuter.

TROOPS TO PROTECT SHANTUNG RAILWAY

CABINET'S SANCTION AWAITED

TOKIO, May 6.

It is reliably stated that the Cabinet's approval is being sought for the despatch of all infantry units in the Nogoyo division, including the divisional headquarters, to Tsingtao for the purpose of guarding and administering the Shantung Railway. Sanction is also being sought for the despatch of five Companies of Infantry to Tientsin.—Reuter.

SOUTHERNERS CLEARED FROM FOREIGN SETTLEMENT

LONDON, May 7.

Tsingtao.—A Message from Tsinanfu says that the foreign settlement there, has now been cleared of the Southerners.—Reuter.

VOLUNTEERS REMOVED BODILY BY POLICE

PICKETTING CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

MORE LIGHT ON POLICE SHOOTING.

"WE STONED THEM TOO" SAYS SPT. POWER.

The mill area was agog with excitement on Monday, as it was the day of picketing fixed by the Strike Committee and the public in large crowd collected at Poibawdy to witness the development. The police had also doubled their strength both in armed and mounted police who patrolled the locality to keep law and order. Early in the morning Mr. Mirjaker went with five pickets to the Gold Mohur Mill at Dadar, as he had heard that some men were going to work in that mill. The police constables who were posted there refused to allow them to stand near the mill gates. The volunteers then sat down. But this too the police did not allow. Seeing the tenacity of the volunteers the police constables hustled them out at first, but the volunteers refused to budge. The constables then removed them bodily to the office of the volunteers situate at Poibawdy about 200 paces from the Gold Mohur mill. Mr. Mirajker then went with 65 volunteers in a motor lorry No. 345-Bom., to patrol in the mill area. The volunteers would shout "Jay, Jay," and then urge the men working in the mills to come out.

A mass meeting of the workers was held at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi at 8 a. m.

Mr. Alwe said that he had enquiries in different steamship companies and learnt that 64,000 men had gone to their villages so far. He then spoke on picketing which was started that day, and said the whole force of the Bombay city Police was brought in the mill area. The police did not allow picketing, but the strikers were prepared to go to jail. The workers had to work in the mills as well as in the jail. At home they got only one bread while in jail they would get two breads. In the jail they would be more happy than in the mills or at home. They should now find out work any where outside or go to their villages, but should no more serve the millowners. There was a time in Bombay when there was not a single mill. What were the people doing then? They used to do some kind of work either in the field or on the road, or at home. Likewise they should think that there was no mill in Bombay, now, and find out some kind of work for them, and if they did not get anything go home before the steamers stopped running. The volunteers would go every day for picketing. They would go to jail, and even die. He himself was ready to go to jail and even die and was not afraid of the police.

GO TO VILLAGES.

Mr. Jhabwalla said if they wanted to make the strike successful they should go to their villages. The millowners were reluctant to interview the Strike Committee, but the millowners would have to acknowledge the Strike Committee as representing the strikers and accept their seventeen demands. Till they achieved success the workers should not go to work. He was amused to see while going to the meeting near Elphinstone Road, a motor lorry full of volunteers shouting "jay, jay" and another motor lorry full of armed police following the volunteers. It was their privilege to picket peacefully. He had an interview, a few days ago, with the Commissioner of Police when he requested him to allow the May Day Procession. The Commissioner then said he had not harassed the leaders, nor had he sent them to jail. He then advised those who witnessed the shooting of Pharasram Jadhav to go to the Coroner's Court and give evidence.

DISCONTENT AMONG RAILWAY MEN.

Continuing, Mr. Jhabwalla said that there was considerable discontent among the railway men also, and they were going to hold a mass meeting on the 10th instant. If the mill-owners and the railway authorities did not come round in the next ten or fifteen days, there would be a great trouble. The Government and the millowners did not help the workers and if the railway men also came out, he was afraid there would be a disastrous result

FURTHER STRIKES AHEAD?

Mr. Nimbker said that Commissioner of Police had threatened him that he (Nimbker) and Mirajker would be gagged. The Commissioner had stopped the procession and had sent armed police and cavalry to stop picketing. The Commissioner was a sweet talker but he was not good at heart. Let the police use their force. In a few days the mill-workers will be joined by the railway men and he (Nimbker) would advise the municipal men to go to strike and then Mr. Jhabwalla will bring about a strike of the other men under his unions. There would be no trains running, no sweepers sweeping the roads, and no trams running.

Mr. Dange humourously said that the Commissioner of Police had sent the armed police to give the strikers training in the use of fire-arms, riding, obstruction on the roads and to give battle to the foes. The strikers, therefore, should make the strike successful.

COMMISSIONER ALLOWS PICKETING.

On Monday afternoon Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. F. J. Ginwalla waited on the Commissioner of Police and urged him to allow peaceful picketing at the mills. They argued at some length that peaceful picketing was legal and the strikers had a right to picket the mills where they suspected that blacklegs went to work. The Commissioner, we understand, consented to picketing provided only two volunteers were posted at each mill and that they did not obstruct the road, intimidate any body or collect a crowd. These conditions being agreed to, by Messrs. Joshi and Ginwalla, picketing would be started from to-day under the modified terms.

MILLOWNERS STILL UNDECIDED.

The Committee of the Mill-owners' Association met on Monday and after discussing the demands of the strikers for about an hour adjourned till to-day without coming to any decision.

INQUEST ON VICTIM OF POLICE FIRING

PLEA OF SELF-DEFENCE

Policemen guarded the Coroner's court on Monday evening at the adjourned inquest touching the death of Moriba Jadhav who fell a victim to police firing on April 23 sequel to a strike disturbance at Kalachowki. Over two hundred mill-workers watched the proceedings from the varendah, while the room itself was crowded with interested hearers, conspicuous among whom were the leaders of the present strike.

Superintendent Power who ordered the policemen to open fire on the strikers in his evidence put forward the plea of self-defence. "When the mob went out of control and our position became absolutely critical and stones were being showered upon us from three directions, I ordered my men to open fire" he said. The officer narrated to the court how he along with 20 of his men had a thrilling and desperate battle with the strikers.

Mr. M. N. Talpade who appeared for the deceased's mother raised the point as to whether it was not obligatory on the part of the police to call a magistrate before opening fire. The Coroner said there was no law to that effect.

Mr. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Talpade along with Mr. B. K. Laud watch-

(Continued on next page.)

"THE 'HERALD' AND ITS MANAGEMENT."

"LOSSES WERE NOT UNAVOIDABLE',

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letters of Mr. Laxmidas Tairsee and Mr. N. R. K. Obviously, both are labouring under a wrong impression, when they call upon me to explain the reasons of the heavy loss of two lacs sustained by the "Herald," for the period ended 31st October 1927. For, I have neither been a promoter nor director of the "Herald"; and had no access to books of accounts till recently; and even then, I was so engrossed in the work of daily management, that I had neither the time nor the occasion to dive into the old accounts. And when I did ask for an inspection of various records and accounts on or about the 26th April, i.e., before the shareholders' and debenture holders' meetings, it was not granted! And I have been awaiting the decision of the directors, whether as a Trustee of the debenture holders, I can or cannot—have inspection of all the Company's records.

My friends, Messrs. Tairsee and Co., are not unaware of my usual policy of giving the Directors of a Company a chance to mend their affairs before launching criticism in the Press. And so my attitude in regard to the "Herald" is quite consistent.

As regards my differences with Mr. Horniman, let me say, in all fairness, that in the beginning, I had his cordial and useful co-operation; and had I had the requisite support from the Board, or had he had right advice from his friends, and not misunderstood me, the present impasse could never have occurred. The fact remains that the losses have been heavy, and were not unavoidable. But the "Herald" can even now surmount its obstacles, if the management is placed in responsible, resolute and reliable hands.

—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A large number of sympathisers, it seems, have taken up the cause of the "Indian National Herald", and are sending letters and articles to its editor. A specimen of these encouraging articles is published in Monday's issue of that paper, and perhaps many more of that type will appear hereafter. The contributor of that article, who must be of a charitable disposition and generous heart, thinks that few of the shareholders of the "Herald" had "invested their money on the venture purely as a business proposition." And the reason?—the present circumstances are not favourable for newspaper company's to work in profit from the commercial stand-point. And what is the consolation for the poor shareholders who have made the monetary sacrifice? The contributor thinks that they will feel more than compensated by the splendid educative and propaganda work that the "Herald" has done on many a critical occasion, thus rendering signal services to the cause of Indian Nationalism. What about other Nationalist papers that are working in the cause of India whose shareholders have not to be appealed to, to bear their losses with peace and good-will? Can "D. M," the doughty supporter of the "Herald," come out with concrete instances of the "splendid educative and propaganda work" done by that paper?

In my opinion, the Nariman episode has become the one great advertising stunt of the "Herald." The 'mysteries' of the Back Bay Bungle have been sufficiently unravelled by the Bombay Press, and the "Herald" was not the only paper in the field. The biggest stunt of the "Herald," The Special Nariman Number came long after the decision had been pronounced in the Back Bay Case, and long after it had appeared in other papers. Think that the "Herald" has done nothing extraordinary that other papers have not done, to merit the special sympathy of its shareholders.

Now, as to the recent debenture-holders' meeting which was held privately in the "Herald" Office, I have to make a few brief comments. I am one of the debenture-holders of the Company, and am naturally interested in it: The public also would like to see some more light thrown on the statements of Mr. Bharucha and Mr. Horniman appearing in the press. It is said in certain interested quarters that Mr. Bharucha's statement is not correct. But how? The allegations which Mr. Bharucha made openly at the debenture-holders' meeting have not been let out to the public; and there have been no authentic press reports also as the meeting was not open to the press. Why cannot Mr. Horniman publish the full statement of Mr. Bharucha with all the allegations, in fairness to the public? It is also a matter of surprise to me that the directors and trustees of the debenture-holders are silent about it all. The debenture-holders ought to insist upon the Directors to produce the accounts for November, December, January and February, and see for themselves the real state of affairs.—Yours, etc.,

A NATIONALIST DEBENTURE-HOLDER.

INDIAN STATES COMMITTEE.

PREPARATION FOR REPORT,

STATES SEND WRITTEN MEMORIAL.

LONDON, May 6.

The Indian States Committee are being accommodated in the office at Victoria Street. Sir Leslie Scott will present the case of those Princes whom he represents, after the second week of July, but the evidence on which he relies will not be ready until October. The other States are now sending in written material. It is expected that its report can be presented without the Committee returning to India.—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF STATES IN CHANGED INDIA.

"NOT TO BE PLAYED WITH OR CONTINUALLY POSTPONED."

LONDON, May 7.

In a leading article on the future of Indian States, the "Times" concludes:—The prospect of Indian change is likely to stimulate demand for some more effective method of representation and the problem of the constitutional position of the States in a changed India is not one which can be played with or continually postponed for future consideration even if the Princes are not unanimous.—Reuter.

MR. S. C. BOSE ARRIVES IN AHMEDABAD.

STAYING WITH MAHATMAJI AT SATYAGRAHA ASHRAM

AHMEDABAD, May 7.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has arrived here and is staying at Satyagraha Ashram with Mahatma Gandhi. He will address a public meeting tonight.—A. P.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY

WEDDING FESTIVITIES MARRED BY TRAGIC EVENTS

MOTHER AND SON COMMIT SUICIDE

YEOTMAL, May 7.

A sad double tragedy involving the suicide on the eve of his marriage of the son of a member of the Legislative Council, followed immediately by that of his mother, is reported from Murtizapur. It appears that Ramrao, the son of Rao Sahib T. S. Korde M.L.C., was to have been married at Nasik, but on the day that the wedding party left he purposely missed the express train by which the rest of the party travelled and went into his garden, which adjoined the railway station, and administered to himself a deadly poison from the effects of which he expired within a short time. Mr. Korde, who had also been left behind at Murtizapur, wired at once to the wedding party to return. They took the train back from Bhusaval, only to find on arrival a panchnama being held on the body of the bridegroom.

MOTHER COMMITS SUICIDE.

This distressing happening was followed almost immediately by another tragedy, for, on hearing the news, Ramrao's mother, who was living in a neighbouring village, took her own life by hanging herself.

It is reported that Ramrao who had only recently passed the B.Sc examination, left a letter for his father explaining the reason why he had decided to end his life. Rao Sahib Korde is the Chairman of the Akola District Council.—A. P.

MISS KATHERINE MAYO

MAY VISIT INDIA NEXT COLD WEATHER

LONDON, May 3.

Miss Katherine Mayo, the author of "Mother India," who is at present on visit to London, states that 100,000 copies of the book have been sold in the United States and the demand is still growing. A German edition of 'Mother India" is to be published shortly.

Miss Mayo is deliberating whether she will visit India next cold weather.—"Statesman" Special Cable.

"UNHAPPY INDIA"

The Banna Publishing Co., 5/2, Garstin Place, Calcutta, announces that "Unhappy India" by Lala Lajpat Rai, in reply to Miss Mayo's 'Mother India,' is just out and is available for sale at Rs. 6 a copy.

DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

PROVISIONS OF 'JONES BILL."

WASHINGTON, May 7.

A bill which has just been passed by the House of Representatives known as the "Jones White Merchant Marine Bill," and designed to develop the privately owned American merchant marine, provides for a Construction Loan Fund of fifty million sterling for advances to the private shipowners up to three-fourths of the cost of construction in the American ship yards. It is possible that seventy to eighty million sterling will be spent in the yards within three years.—Reuter.

MISHAP TO CHARABANC IN DESERT

20 PILGRIMS FOUND DEAD BY BRITISH AEROPLANE

JERUSALEM, May 7.

A Message from Beirut says that a charabanc containing twenty pilgrims while crossing the desert near Baqdad to Beirut lost its way. A British aeroplane located the vehicle, but all were dead when the help arrived.—Reuter.

TANAKA GOVT. REMAINS IN POWER

FATE OF NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION IN "DIET."

LONDON, May 7.

Tokio.—Owing to the protracted debate in the diet on the no-confidence motion the session ended at midnight. There was no time to put the motion to the vote. The Tanaka Government therefore remains in power.—Reuter.

VIRULENT CHOLERA IN BENARES

BENARES, May 7.

Cholera has broken out here in virulent form and the number of deaths from this disease is increasing every day. Deaths from plague are also reported.—A. P.

"CHARGES ARE BASELESS."

MR. CHINOY'S STATEMENT TO MAGISTRATE

(From Our Special Representative).

BARDOLI, May 7.

The cases in which Mr. Chimanlal Chhabildas Chinoy of Surat stands charged under Sections 186 and 189 of the Indian Penal Code for alleged obstruction and threatening to Government servants in performance of their duty, came for hearing to-day before Mr. Eusafji Ishakji Patel, Resident Magistrate of Bardoli. The cases for prosecution were that the accused obstructed and threatened Vethias from doing their duty as Government servants, and said that if they helped the Government in their Japti work, they would be boycotted by people.

After recording some evidence, the Magistrate postponed the case under Section 186, and proceeded with the case under Section 189.

The accused pleaded not guilty in both the cases. In the second case, the accused made the following statement: "Looking to the circumstances under which the prosecution is launched and evidence recorded, it is futile to make defence and hope for justice. Hence I do not want to make my defence, although the charge against me are baseless. I think, I would serve this Taluka better by going to jail than remaining out of it. I will not be pained by the punishment that you would be pleased to inflict or that would satisfy the prosecutor. I would undergo punishment with peace and happiness." Charge was then framed against the accused, and the case was postponed.

PROPOSED ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATION

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD SHORTLY

MADRAS, May 7th.

The Hon. Mr. Ramadoss, Member of the Council of State and President of the an encouraging response Provincial Cooperative Union, has received from Provincial Cooperative Institutes in British India and the Indian States in connection with the proposed formation of an All India Cooperative Organisation and the summoning of a Conference for the purpose. The Proposal has been agreed to by the Institutes of Madras, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Berar, the United Provinces, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Hyderabad, Travancore and Indore. The Conference is likely to be held at Simla on June 11th and 12th and the Punjab Union is arranging the preliminaries. Matters to be considered include proposals for the formation of a Central Cooperative Publicity Bureau, the publication of an All India Cooperative Journal and Year Book. The establishment of a Cooperative College, the Holding of periodical Conferences and the formation of an All India Cooperative Organisation or Standing Committee of Provincial Institutes.—A. P.

PUNJAB AND THE SIMON COMMISSION

NOMINATIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

LAHORE, May 7.

Nominations of candidates for election to the Committee of the Legislative Council which is to partake in the Joint Conference with the Statutory Commission were received to-day, by the Secretary to the Council. Altogether 1fteen members have been nominated including six Mahomedans, three Hindus, three Sikhs and two Christians (the latter consisting of one European and one Indian). All the three ministers have been nominated for election. Those nominated are: Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Mr. Muhammad Hussain, Nawab Talib Mehdi Khan, Capt. Sikandar Hayat Khan, Mr. Zafarulla Khan, Mr. Ferozekhan Noon, Minister, Raja Narendranath, Dr. Gokalchand, Mr. Manoharlal, Minister, Mr. Ujjalsingh, Sirdar Mahinder Singh, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Minister, Mr. Owen Roberts, Mr. Mayadas and Mr. Chaudhri Chhoturam. It is understood that a number of names are likely to be withdrawn by to-morrow morning.—A. P.

"SAURASHTRA" LIBEL CASE

MR. SHETH FINED

KARACHI, May 7.

The City Magistrate, Karachi, this morning, sentenced Amritlal Dalpatbhai Sheth, M.L.C., to pay a fine of one thousand rupees, in default to undergo six months' simple imprisonment, on a charge of defaming Rambhabai, the head mistress of the State Girls' School at Bhuj. The accused is the editor, printer and publisher of "Saurashtra" a newspaper published at Ranpura and published on January 29th, 1927 and February 5th, 1927 two articles containing statements regarding the complainant which were alleged to be false and defamatory. The case has been before the Court since May 2nd, 1927.—A.P.

FIRE IN FIREWORKS STORE-HOUSE

POONA CITY, May 7.

A fire which might have developed into a disastrous conflagration and gutted a number of houses but for the timely arrival of the municipal fire engine, which brought the fire soon under control, broke out this noon in the fireworks store-houses near Daruvala Bridge. There was no loss of lives. The cause of the fire is not known.—A.P.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer who has been invited by the Syndicate of the Mysore University to deliver a course of lectures to the graduates of the University has decided to accept the invitation. He will probably address them on "Polities and the Theory of the State." The whole series of lectures will then be published in book form.—A.P.

HONORARIUM FOR EX-MUNICIPAL OFFICER

DEBATE IN CORPORATION

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, at its meeting on Monday afternoon, disposed of several items of minor importance. The proceedings which were otherwise dull were somewhat enlivened by the discussion which ensued on the resolution of the Standing Committee recommending an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to Mr. T. H. Bird, Test Audit Officer, for the work of preparing a code for the Engineering Departments.

Mr. Boman-Behram moved that the honorarium be sanctioned.

DR. VIEGAS' OPPOSITION.

Dr. Viegas opposed the proposal on the ground that Mr. Bird was in the service of the Corporation and for that reason no additional money should be paid to him for the work which he had done for the Corporation. Messrs. Vaidya and Narin contended that the honorarium should be sanctioned until after the report submitted by Mr. Bird was accepted by the Corporation. The Commissioner, in reply to the debate, stated that Mr. Bird had done the work outside his official duty and hence he was entitled to the honorarium. The proposition was at last carried.

REDUCTION IN S. I. R. FARES

MADRAS, May 7.

Colonel Percy Rothera, Agent, South Indian Railway presiding over a meeting of the South Indian Railway Advisory Committee at Ootacamund, declared that proposals for the reduction of passenger fares for all classes were under consideration by the company and added that concessions rates for the conveyance of paddy seeds were also being considered.

KING AMANULLAH AND SOVIET.

NO TREATY PROPOSED

LONDON, May 7.

Moscow.—It is officially stated that reports published abroad that King Amanullah has refused to enter into military alliance with Russia are untrue. "The King neither accepted nor rejected such project seeing it was never proposed."—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

An appeal has been made by the general secretary of the National Congress to the representatives of the National Liberal Federation of India to attend the All-Parties Conference to be held shortly at Bombay. The representatives of the Liberal Federation at the conference were selected at the last session of the federation and it is understood that several of them are likely to attend the including Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Chintamani, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Moropant Joshi, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. V. M. Kelkar and Pandit H. N. Kunzru.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK.

JULY.

	May 7.
Previous Closing Rate	20.63
To-day's Opening Rate	20.85
Difference	plus .22
To-day's Closing Rate	21.23
Difference	plus .60

LIVERPOOL.

	May 7.
Previous Closing Rate	11.13
To-day's Opening Rate	11.06
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	11.06
Difference	—.07

Broach 402

VOLUNTEERS REMOVED BODILY BY POLICE.

(Continued from page 7.)

ed the proceedings on behalf of the deceased's mother.

RANGE OF SHOT.

Before opening the proceedings, the Coroner closely examined a six chambered revolver which was of course not loaded. Mr. C. B. Mehta Police Surgeon was further examined. Witness said that the shot which killed the deceased must have been fired from a long range—a distance of at least 100 to 150 yards.

Mr. Talpade: From the nature of the wound can you say in what position the deceased must have been when he was shot?

Witness: The deceased must have been at a higher level than the man who shot him.

Witness further deposed that the deceased suffered a fracture of the jaw due to the same shot.

Superintendent Power then stepped into the witness box and gave evidence for over an hour. He said that on the morning of April 23 at 8 a.m. while he was in the Byculla police station, he received a telephone message from Inspector Dere asking him to come down at once to Kalachowki. The message was of an alarming description and referred to public tranquility. He motored down to Kalachowki, and there he saw a few mill workers coming in his direction from the Parel Road, apparently going home. Witness questioned them and received a certain answer.

A few minutes afterwards two policemen who were posted at New Sewri Road came running to the witness breathlessly and informed him that a large body of men were proceeding in the direction of the police station at Kalachowki. Witness proceeded further along with Inspector Dere and met a crowd of over 1 000 people. He went right into the crowd and asked them not to proceed towards the mill area. The workers did not mind what he said and proceeded further. Witness then made his men, about 20 in number, stand across the street. They pressed on the strikers and drove them backwards into a large open maidan. The moment they got into that space, they started pelting stones of all sizes at the police. There was a continuous shower of them and they (police) were obliged to retreat.

Seeing them retreat the mob followed them shouting out at them. Another mob joined them and witness and his men were attacked from three sides. One from the front, another from the left and one from a ground slightly elevated. Witness and his men had to take shelter under a low wall and dodge the stones. When witness felt they were literally being cornered, he asked Inspector Dere to phone to De Lisle Road Police station for an armed guard. In the meantime, the shower of stones became heavier and he saw that the situation was becoming very critical as far as their lives were concerned. He borrowed a revolver from Sub-Inspector Tawde and fired one shot in the air in the direction of Sewree Cotton Green and two shots in the direction of the elevation.

"LIVS IN DANGER."

Coroner: Did you fire because there was no evenue of escape?

Witness: Yes.

Coroner: Your lives were in danger—Our lives were absolutely insecure.

Continuing witness said the shots had no effect on the crowd which had slowly begun to swell. Just at this time, two lorry loads of armed police, about 15 in number in the charge of Sergeant Oliver arrived on the scene. They charged on the crowd and drove them back in the open field. When the party made a determined rush on the strikers they broke into three groups in three directions. Witness was injured by the stones which came from the strikers on the left ankle, calf, knee and forearm. The strikers at this moment numbered about 6,000 strong. Witness saw them pulling down wooden railings and armnging themselves with it.

POLICE STONE STRIKERS.

Coroner: How did you face the shower of stones?

Witness: We stoned them too, in self-defence.

This happened at Reay Road and the police party kept the mob at bay for some time and witness then wanted to go to the mill area. He asked his men to retreat when the crowd encouraged by this act swarmed on the police from all sides. Several more policemen were injured. The mob closed on them from three directions and they pelted stones. The situation again became dangerous and witness ordered the police to fire in the air.

Coroner: Had you no order not to fire in the air? I remember when I was a magistrate having read a circular not to fire in the air.

Continuing his narration, witness said the situation went from bad to worse and he had to order his men to open fire on the crowd, and this had the desired effect. The men dispersed. He heard somebody shouting from the crowd asking the police to stop firing and that they will disperse. He was also given to understand that a man was injured who he later learnt was the dead man, Moriba Jadhav. Witness asked the strikers to bring the injured person to him, but he was not brought. Witness thought it was a risk to go to the place where the person was injured because the strikers might attack them there to an advantage.

Mr. Talpade then cross-examined witness. Shown an empty catridge, witness admitted it was similar to those used by the armed police. The deceased was lying about 350 yards from the second elevation.

Mr. Talpade: Did it occur to you to call for a Magistrate before opening fire. You could have asked Inspector Dere to phone for a Magistrate?

NO NEED FOR MAGISTRATE

Coroner: Why should he. I know there is no law compelling him to do it. His first consideration was how to save himself.

Mr. Talpade: I thought Sir it was discretionary on their part.

Mr. Talpade: Do you say that 1,000 men stoned you when you had only 20 policemen with you?

Witness: Yes.

How many of you were injured besides you?—Deputy Inspector Sawant, Sub-Inspector Tawde, Sergeant Wilkinson and two more policemen who are still in the hospital.

After further cros-examination Sub Inspector Tawde was called upon to give evidence. He corroborated the fact that Supeintendent Power took his revolver and fired three shots in the air. Cross-examined he said the strikers were stoning them from a distance of about 30 to 40 yards.

The inquest was at this stage adjourned to Saturday 4 p.m.

PLEA FOR RELIEF WORK

DR. CHOKSY'S NOTICE OF MOTION IN CORPORATION

Dr. J. N. Choksy has given notice to move the following proposition at the May meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation: (1) "That in view of the menace to the health of the city by continued strike of the mill workers and the resulting poverty and deterioration of physique, the Commissioner be authorised to spend a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 out of capital funds on relief works, e.g. cleansing the city or reclaiming low-lying lands in the city, and in other ways admissible under the Municipal Act.

(2) That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a grant as aforesaid for the purpose."

PROFIT-SHARING SCHEME

HOW WORKERS CAN BEST BE MADE SHARE-HOLDERS

EXPERIENCE OF FIRMS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

BY C. J. HAMILTON, M.A.

Secretary, Industrial Co-Partnership Association.

More and more firms are giving their workers opportunity to share in the industry with which they are connected. So important has this movement become that the Industrial Co-partnership Association has made a special investigation. This summary, of its findings gives just the facts you want in deciding on a scheme to fit the needs of your undertaking.

The Industrial Co-partnership Association has taken an important step. It has made a special investigation into the important matter of share ownership by employees in this country, and of the different methods adopted by the firms concerned. A report will shortly be published*, but this article summarises the chief topics and is written to assist those who are considering schemes of making their workers partners in their industries.

TABLE A.

INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE-SHARE-HOLDERS.

No. of Firms having Investment Schemes.

Date	(a) Gas Industry	(b) Other Industries	(c) Total	Value of Shares held by Employees other than Directors.
1911	25	36	61	£999,000
1918	33	53	86	£2,266,000
1927	49	86	135	£6,318,000

TABLE B.

RELATION OF WAGE-EARNING TO SALARY-EARNING EMPLOYEE-SHAREHOLDERS.

A—Shares held in 20 Gas Companies

(a) By wage-earners

Total value	No. of holders	Average holding
£598,689	11,541	£52

(b) By salary-earners

Total value	No. of holders	Average holding
£230,263	1,545	149

B—Shares held in 40 firms, exclusive of Gas Industry.

(a) By wage-earners

Total value	No. of holders	Average holding
£450,277	10,918	£41

(b) salary-earners

Total value	No. of holders	Average holding
£1,681,371	10,768	£156

*Report on Employee Shareholding, with Foreword by Sir William Plender. (Published by the Industrial Co-partnership Association, 6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1 Price 1/-.)

The figures for the gas industry are shown separately because shareholding by employees has progressed further in this than in any other single industry. However, the 86 schemes in operation outside the gas firms include representatives of almost all branches of industry, and the value of shares held by employees under investment schemes amounts to over £6,000,000.

One of the most important questions upon which information was sought by the enquiry was the extent to which share holding had touched the wage-earner. Shares are, of course, held in considerable quantities by directors, who may be classed as employees, but such holdings are not included in the totals given. Share-holding by managers and the higher salaried officials is all to the good, but it is ownership-sharing by the wage-earner that it is most important to encourage. It has been found impossible in all the cases investigated to differentiate between wage-earning and salary-earning participants. It is possible, however, to give figures for a large number of firms, and they are summarised in table B.

THREE CLASSES INTO WHICH THE SCHEMES FALL.

The total number of employees, both wage-earning and salary-earning, who hold shares under one or the other of the 135 schemes investigated is 65,290.

The extent of employee holdings varies, of course, very greatly between different firms. In some the number of worker shareholders and the value of their holdings is insignificant. In others they represent a large section of the total staff, and the capital held to large sums.

In the South Metropolitan Gas Company 6,553 wage-earners own £448,265; Tottenham Gas Company, 836 wage-earners £11,180 shares; Bradford Dyers, 3,340 employees (wage-earners and salary-earners) £675,000; Johnson Brothers, Ltd., 740 wage-earners own £48,558; Staveley Coal and Iron Company, 850 wage-earners £70.000.

The 135 schemes fall broadly into three classes:

(a) 'Co-partnership Schemes:' 76 schemes may be classified under this head. They are much broader in scope and intention than those of the other two, and shareholding is only one of the methods used for linking together the interests of the parties to the undertaking.

They are chiefly characterised by the fact that a profit-sharing agreement precedes, so to speak, the shareholding plan. The employees' shares are purchased from their share of surplus profits in the first instance, although they may usually be added to by additional purchases from savings. Further, there is almost always some form of employee representation, either through a co-partnership committee or similar device. One of the best and most recent of such schemes is that of the Brush Electrical Engineering Company

(b) "Special Investment Schemes:" Schemes here start with the purpose of encouraging share purchase by employees without any prior profit-sharing plan. They suffer, therefore, from the fact that they are more restricted in their appeal and fail to make use of a very convenient method of capital accumulation by the worker.

The extent of the employee share-holding should not, generally speaking, be limited by the profit bonus. To this extent the schemes of the second class sometimes go beyond those of the first in facilitating the diffusion of ownership among employees. Excellent examples of schemes of this class are those of Stewart and Lloyds, and Charles Roberts and Co.

(c) "Simple Share-purchase:" In a few cases undertakings, when making new capital issues, reserve a portion of the issue for subscription by employees in units and under terms of payment of a convenient kind. The issue made last year by the L.M.S. Railway was of this kind.

If workers are to hold shares in the business in which they are employed, and so gradually secure the advantages and responsibilities of ownership, it is nearly always necessary, at least at the present stage of development, to offer special facilities and encouragement.

In a few cases employees have obtained their shares in the form of a present from the employer by reason of service. I do not regard this method as more than an occasional expression of generosity or goodwill. It cannot be frequently adopted, and it would not be good if it were.

Among co-partnership firms, employees obtain their shares primarily by the application of the profit-share to share purchase. This method has everything to recommend it, although, as already stated, the employee should be enabled to acquire further shares by purchase out of savings.

A method not uncommonly used is to offer employees facilities to place their savings on deposit at a liberal rate of interest and to invest such savings periodically in the shares of the undertaking. More convenient still, perhaps is to obtain from the wage-earner authority to make a regular deduction from wages for share purchase. This is the practice in Rolls-Royce, Ltd.

Generally, however, where shares are not acquired by means of the profit bonus, payment is made for such as are applied for, and allotted by small instalments spread over a period of one or two years.

The investment of capital, even in an established undertaking, is almost always associated with a degree of risk. To what extent do shareholding schemes protect worker investors from such risks?

EMPLOYEE SHAREHOLDERS AUX

The risk may be said to be of two kinds. The value of the capital holding may fall, or the capital cannot be realised when the owner needs the cash. As regards the risk of fluctuations in capital value, employee share schemes may be broadly divided into two groups. In the one there are special provisions for the purpose of protecting the worker investor from the risk of depreciation in value.

The prevailing method is to issue special "Employees' Shares" at par accompanied by an obligation, accepted either by individual directors or by trustees, to repurchase at par in the event of the employee wishing to sell, or on his leaving. This is exemplified by the Bryant and May scheme.

While limiting the risk it has certain marked disadvantages. Such special shares seldom entitle the holder to the full rights of a participating owner, voting at shareholders' meeting, or full rights of transfer. Although something like two-thirds of the firms which have employee share schemes issue special shares of the kind described, and although there is much to be said in their favour, yet the ideal to be aimed at undoubtedly is to make the worker a real part-owner by enabling, him to acquire ordinary or preferred shares with full rights.

On this point I may quote what is said by Stewart and Lloyds. They state, in explaining their scheme to their employees:

"The Directors are of opinion that a scheme, to be in the best interests of the employees and of the Company, must be based on the principle of equality of interest; that is to say, the rights and privileges of the employee who holds shares must be exactly the same as those of the ordinary shareholders."

Some restriction is commonly placed on the right of employees to special share-holding advantages. Occasionally the directors reserve to themselves the right to select those to whom shares shall be issued. Such restriction is to be condemned. The prevailing practice is to impose a general condition of eligibility consisting of a minimum age and a period of continuous service (usually a completed financial year).

In the majority of scheme limits are imposed upon the extent of the holding by any one person. There is much variation in the nature of the limit. A rule often adopted is to restrict an employee to the purchase of shares to a value equivalent to a year's income, or to a fixed sum.

The total amount of capital to be held by employees, as a whole, is generally determined at a figure which represents a minority of the total capital.

There seems little doubt that the movement, already growing, in favour of broadening the basis of economic interest among the workers by giving them an ownership and a profit-sharing interests, in favour of broadening the basis of economic interest among the workers by giving them an ownership and a profit-sharing interest, in addition to the mere wage interest, is one that will have to be seriously considered by employers as an essential feature of business and industrial organisation. One of the first needs will then be a comparative study of existing practice for the purpose of establishing a more or less standard practice. The investigation undertaken by the Industrial Co-partnership Association is a step in this direction.—"Business."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you will make the most of a bad job. If the job is good, needless to say you will make the most of the most, so to say. Whether man, or woman (or of any other sex known of in this freakish world) you simply love to lead that "freer fuller life" which "saps the foundation" (to use a stump orator's phrase, not necessarily of Hyde Park) of mightiest structures and swiftly leads one to the sure road of ruin, "en route" to Inferno. Once you fall into the pit your pathetic cry for help and S. M. S. ("save my soul", a variant of S. O. S.) will fall on deaf ears of all; so beware while yet there is time. You have many good points in your favour. Boldness and cosmopolitan charity distinguish you, but charity (whatever wiseacres would have us believe) will fail to cover your multitude of sins; it will only give in the hands of carping critics a powerful stick to belabour the back of your tottering prestige.

If man you stick to a couple of objects in view and things in hand, and even leave them away one-quarter "finished" (the word "finish" in such cases is a misnomer). If you want to succeed, you must watch and see the work of, or preferably work under, the mighty giant in work (but lilliputian in height) Mr. Jhabwala the Zealous, and see how systematically and scientifically he copes with the work of his unions which are as many on "terra firma" as the stars in firmaments. Even Mr. Kulkerney can oblige you by showing you the ways of a pucca businessman, but you will have to trudge with him (not necessarily barefooted like him) or else pay for tramfare for both. "Waste not, want not" should be your slogan. So don't sing any more your stupid song of—

"Your breath is quick and your eyes are bright
And your blood is red like (Shirazi?) wine,
And I shall be in your arms without fright
And hold your sweet lips with mine".

What is your choice? What does that small still Voice within (not the siren's voice) say? Speak out.

PARSEE DIVORCE LAW REFORM

(Continued from page 6.)

was passed expressly *for those who profess* the Christian religion. In no other civilized country in the world will such a monstrous anomaly be permitted to last for long. But, in India under alien domination such anomalies of law seem to be common enough, for only one other day, the President of the All-India Hindu Law Reform and Research Association complained that "the British Government had been absolutely *indifferent to the demand* of the Hindu community for certification of the Hindu Law along approved lines, and further that all possible steps be taken *to remove the present legal anomalies, and to rectify the errors in the administration of the Hindu Law.*" Presumably the Muslims of India nurse a similar grievance.

Not only the Parsees, but the Christians and the Hindus and those professing no religion at all, have all a *standing grievance* against the British Government of India of enacting anomalous Laws, which have no relation to reality and which inflict unnecessary hardship upon those subjected to such Laws, enacted in defiance of public opinion

UNITE TO WIN SOCIAL SWARAJ.

Thus, so far as the social laws are concerned, all the leading communities of India have a common grievance against the Government, which can be *remedied only by* a union of all the parties concerned, in winning Swaraj—not only political, but social as well. I have to emphasise the point here that it is very relevant to the question of Revision of the Parsee Acts, to expose the stupid policy of the Government in trying to impose immoral and unjust Christian Laws on non-Christian people, who do not profess Christianity, and who do not accept its much vaunted hypocritical so-called 'civilised' standards of morality which as we shall see later on, cloak immorality in the false guise of morality.

Some of our Indian Social Reformers blindly accept these immoral though so-called 'civilized' 'standards of morality' as gospel truth, and also blindly imitate the hypocritical English Reformers, without using their brains in criticing the standards and finding out the truth and the suitability such standards to our requirements. We see the consequence of such insensate folly of blind imitation in the *miserably poor results achieved hitherto* by these Indian Social Reformers, who may well be styled unthinking Indian gramophones, repeating parrot-like the ridiculous theories of the English Social Reformers.

(To Be Continued.)

END OF BHAVNAGAR MILL STRIKE.

SEQUEL TO DISMISSAL OF A JOBBER

AHMEDABAD, May 7.

The strike in the Bhavnagar mill at Bhavnagar has terminated after lasting nearly a month and half. At the request of both the strikers and the Mill authorities the Secretaries of the Ahmedabad Labour Union went to Bhavnagar with a view to bring about an amicable settlement. The operatives agreed to resume work if the mill authorities dismissed a Jobber whom they had reappointed four years after his dismissal from their service, and agreed to restore prestrike wages and to submit the whole question of wages and hours of work to arbitration. The mill authorities agreed to dismiss the jobber on the strikers returning to work but the latter insisted that the dismissal of the jobber should precede resumption of work. The Secretaries of the Labour Union returned to Ahmedabad in consequence of this attitude of the strikers, but it is learned that subsequently an amicable settlement was arrived at and the men returned to work.—A. P.

A QUERY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There was a Company started at Bombay by name "The 20th Century Publishing Co., Post Box No. 390, Fort Bombay." I paid Rs. 45 and obtained a receipt No. 9135 dated 22-8-19 when I was Deputy Collector at Dharwar. Subsequently on the 21st January 1920, I sent my photo and short history—since then the company wounded up and was incorporated in the industrial and Advertising Syndicate. I last heard from the latter Company on 5th September 1923 (No. 37270) Since then I have not heard though I wrote to the Company on 11th July 1925, 13th January 1926 22nd May 1927. I shall feel obliged if you can kindly publish in your daily what is the true present state of the affair. By so doing you will be doing a great service not to me alone but to undoubtedly so many who may be anxious like me.—Yours, etc.

G. R. BALEKUNDRI.

By spreading several small rubber mats on the washstand in a sick room, the annoying clatter of bottles, glasses, and spoons can be avoided.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

RESULTS OF EXAMS.

The list of candidates who have passed the Praveshika Examination of the Benares Hindu University, held in the month of March last is as under:—

Sri Jaladhar Misra, Srinath Pathak, Sri Satyadeva Jha, Kedar Datt Joshi, Kaushal Kishore Misra, Ganesh Prasad Chaturvedi, Jagannath Dwivedi, Tara Chandra Pathak, Prayag Datt Panth, Murlidhar Pathak, Rajkumar Pathak, Raj Narayan Sinha, Rajbali Pandeya, Rammurti Sinha, Salgram Chaturvedi, Siva Murat Varma, Kishori Lal, Chandra Kumar.

G. T. EXAMINATION.

The list of candidates who have passed the L. T. Examination is as under:—

Anand Swarupa, Atma Rama Sharma, Badam Singh Sharma, Bhagat Ram Anand, Braj Bhushan Singh, Chandra Dip Singh, Daya Nand Thaplyal, Digindra Chandra Chakravarti, Durga Dayal Srivastava, Gangadhar Lakshman Nighoskar, Gurdat Dass, Hanuman Prasad, Harish Chandra Vidyarthi, Jai Deo Prasad Sharma, Milkhi Ram, Mokand Lal, Narain Dat Bahukhandi, Oodey Lal Maharwal, Parshwa Nath Singh, Radha Krishna Raina, Rajendra Lal Merh, Ram Chandra Misra, Ram Nath Prabhakar, Ram Nath Sahai, Sarojesh Chandra Battacharji, Satyendra Nath Moitra, Shatrughna Prasad Sinha, Shiv Nath Nanda, Shib Nath Pattuck, Shreedhar Bhatt, Shyam Lal Labru, Tola Ram Mendiratta, Vishambhar Sharan, Kashi Ram, Shyam Behari Sharma.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

The list of candidates who have passed the M. A. Examination is as under:—

English.—Devendranath Sukla, Manoranjan Prasad Sinha.

Hindi Literature.—Bisheshwar Nath Jaitly, Gangacharan Dikshit, Hari Har Nath, Pitambar Datt Barthwal, Sachchidanand Bharatiya, Sheo Shanker Tewari, Kedar Nath Tewari, Ranga Nath Sharma, Tribeni Prasad Bajpai.

History.—Rama Shankar Jani, Srinibas Chandra Roy Mahapatra, Ganpati Paranjape.

Mathematics.—Narayan Bahadur, Probhat Chandra Dawn, Ram Chandra Singh, Shrimati Bina Ghosh, Gena Lal Jha.

Philosophy.—Gokul Lal Aswa, Jagannath Singh Mehra, Matuk Nath Sinha.

Politics.—Ghan Shyam Narayan Dass, Prabhakar Janardan Jagirdar, Ram Janma Singh, Shree Narayan Singh.

Samskrit.—Ambika Datta Upadhyaya, Askaran Goswami, Chandra Bhal Ojha, Chandra Sekhar Pande, Jagannath Tiwari, Pushpamayee Bose.

Ancient Indian History and Culture.—Ballabha Das.

(N.B.—The result of the M.A. Examination in Economics will be announced later).

The list of candidates who have passed the M.Sc. Examination is as under:—

Zoology.—Dasharathi Mukerjee, Madhao Sadashiva Rao Golwalkar, Pancham Das, Prafulla Ranjan Banerjee, Ram Saroop Singh.

Physics.—Hari Har Nath Shukla, Lalit Kishore Singh, Suresh Chandra De.

Mathematics.—Subramania Sastry Narasimha.

(N.B.—The result of the M.Sc. Examination in Chemistry will be announced later).

SOUTH INDIAN CO-OP CONSUMERS' SOCIETY, LTD.

The Eighth half-yearly and fourth annual report (for the year ended 31st March last) of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers' Society Limited, Matunga, which will be submitted for approval before the fourth annual general meeting on 20th inst., shows considerable progress.

The following figures show the progress in the number of shareholders of the Society during the last three years:—30th September 1925, 115 31st March 1927, 267; 31st March 1926, 150 30th September 1927, 277; 30th September 1926, 174 31st March 1928, 299.

The sales during the second half of the year under review amounted Rs. 24,967 as against Rs. 19,759 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The net profit for the year under review is Rs. 2,20 as against Rs. 1,175 during 1926-27. It is proposed to distribute the profits in accordance with the provisions of bye-law 47 and after making allowance for the Reserve Fund, bonus to staff, dividend, etc. The next amount available for distribution as bonus is Rs. 1,349 which works to a rate of 5 pies per rupee of purchase made by every shareholder.

It is often so difficult to get delicate children to drink milk. Try putting the milk in a glass, and get the little patient to suck it through a straw (the same as used for lemonade.)

Take 1 teacupful of turpentine, 1 teacupful of vinegar, 1 oz. of powdered camphor, and two eggs. Beat up the eggs and add to the turpentine. Dissolve the camphor in the vinegar and mix all well together. Put in bottles and shake occasionally. The lotion can be used at once, but will go thick and creamy in about two weeks. It is excellent for all sprains, strains, rheumatism, and colds.

MR. K. CHANDY

A GREAT MYSORE ADMINISTRATOR.

(BY A MYSOREAN.)

Among the Indian States Mysore has been peculiarly fortunate in its statesmen and may proudly boast of a good roll of several eminent and distinguished Indian officers who have contributed to its moral and material development since the days of the British Commission. Prominent among the Dewans who successfully piloted the ship of this State were Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Sir M. Visveswaraya and Sir A. R. Banerji. But Mr. Chandy, who though he is not the Dewan of Mysore, has risen to the high position of the First Membership of the State Executive Council and shines in his own glory undimmed by the proximity of other great stars in the political firmament of Mysore. Mr. Chandy, who is now on the eve of retirement, possesses a brilliant record of public service and attempt is made here to sketch his career, and a true estimate of his worth.

HIS OFFICIAL CAREER.

Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. Chandy, First Member of Council, comes of an ancient Christian family of Travancore. After a brilliant academic career, he headed the list of successful candidates in the Mysore Civil Service Examination held in July 1894. He served successively as Assistant Secretary, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Assistant Census Superintendent, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, and Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He was appointed Excise Commissioner and Inspector-General of Registration in November 1917. From July 1919 he officiated as Revenue Commissoner until confirmed in that appointment in 1923. From February 1925, he has been a Member of Council and is now a Senior Member. He was a Member of the University Council and of the Education Board from their inception till he became Member of Council, and as worked as Chairman of the Agricultural Board of the Economic Conference.

SERVICES TO THE STATE.

His work in connection with the Famine Relief Operations won the appreciation of Government, and it was at his suggestion that the lines of relief works to be adopted in Famine areas were settled. He has been taking keen interest in progressive movements and in the improvement of the conditions of villages. He was the first to recognise the claims of Backward Classes for adequate representation in the Public Service, and to advocate special measures such as, Scholarships, grant of lands, etc., for the uplift of the Depressed classes. He initiated the Scouts movement and the Civic and Social Progress League.

He was also interested in questions relating to Malnad Improvement and Chairman of a Special Committee, he initiated a scheme for the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks in the Malnad with a view to improve the economic condition of the area and as a further measure of relief to the agriculturists of the Malnad, he introduced into the Legislative Council a Bill on the lines of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act.

The Record of Rights Regulation was introduced by him and passed by the Legislative Council enabling the preparation of a Record of Rights in the lands. Under the Land Revenue System enforced, while the Khate was in somebody's name the actual occupant was usually another person. This was a source of inconvenience and great hardship to the ryots and he got the Village Registers altered so that the entries therein might have a closer correspondence with actual ownership of holdings.

As a Revenue Officer and as Member in charge of Local Self-Government, he initiated a definite scheme and programme of sinking, drinking water wells. The work was entrusted to the Village Panchayats and outright grants were given to them for this purpose and for other village improvements. He sponsored the Village Panchayat Regulation which has revived village life and paved the way for the development of civic consciousness in rural parts. He has always been a friend of the poor and the ryot.

He was the Chairman of the Inam Commission which was appointed to investigate the several questions that had arisen in regard to the relationship between Inamdars and their tenants which had been a vexed question for years. Definite recommendations were made by this Commission as regards the rights and responsibilities of Inamdars and their tenants, the protection of the rights of Kadim and permanent tenants from forfeiture of their holdings when the village is forfeited and the introduction of survey compulsorily in all Inam villages. The recommendations were in fact, aimed at improving the revenue administration of Inam villages, and at removing some of the grievances of the ryots of these villages. The Government in passing orders on these recommendations placed on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the members of the Commission both individually and collectively.

In October 1927, His Highness graciously conferred on Mr. Chandy the title of Rajasabhabhushana in appreciation of his valuable services to the State.

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EGYPT AND THE LEAGUE.

CHALLENGE TO LABOUR'S SINCERITY.

For the British Empire, the world at large, when it talks frankly, entertains an almost superstitious respect. We are credited with an hereditary and intuitive wisdom in our handling of the many peoples which compose it. It may not equal the scientific intelligence of the Germans or the winning geniality which the French at their best display in their dealings with less advanced races, but it has availed for the winning and keeping of the greatest Empire in the world's history. This belief in our uncanny wisdom has the half-truth of most traditions. Our wisdom has worked spasmodically, and its most distinguished manifestations were called forth only by an acute consciousness of danger. Our Liveralism towards South Africa, the Irish Free State, and even Canada, followed a period of blundering and brutality. One is not sure that we should have ever reached it, unless the mass of our governing class had slowly and reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that Boers and French Canadians, and at long last Celtic Irishmen, were too virile to be managed roughly, writes Mr. H. N. Brailsford in the "New Leeder."

FACILE COERCION

Our record in Egypt is depressing and in part discreditable, for the simple reason that the people of the Nile Valley are easy to coerce. From time immemorial they were schooled to the lash. Never, even when they built an Empire, can they have been a warlike race. Their land is too flat and compact for guerilla tactics, and we reckon (it may be soundly) on our ability to dictate to this nation indefinitely, so long as we can spare a few battalions for an occasional parade through the streets of Cairo. The hum of aeroplanes will drown the anger of the crowd, and the most extreme of Nationalist Ministries will obey the warning signal conveyed by the arrival of a couple of battleships off Alexandria. At the worst we have to fear habitual sullenness, and occasional periods of exasperated protest, which culminate in the murder of a British officer. We are rarely comfortable, but our supremacy is never in danger.

This facility in coercion has produced since Lord Cromer's reign ended, a record which no group or party can conceivably regard with satisfaction. We have wobbled and vacillated. We have made promises which we have not kept. Liberality has alternated with brutality. We have tried to intimidate Nationalism by such measures as the exile of Zaghloul Pasha, and we have had to admit our failure. At the end of twenty uncomfortable years we are as far as ever from a solution. A nearly unanimous nation is solidly hostile, and we achieve nothing by playing on the jealousy of cliques. A lasting and friendly settlement is apparently beyond our reach. Leaders come and go, but national sentiment survives their death. A spectator who knew Egypt (as I did) in the time of Mustapha Kamel, when as yet Nationalism was a passion only with the small literate class, notes to-day that it has penetrated the villages and captured the artisan class, which at last is organised and articulate. When history moves in this direction, it is rarely reversed. A race which has no gift for warlike resistance may none the less be stubborn. If I dare attempt to decipher the hieroglyphs of this confused page of history, I should say that we shall never attain a friendly compromise upon the lines which we are now following. Egypt, in plain words, will never acquiesce in the military occupation which (as nice arithmeticans reckon), in no less than sixty distinct declarations, we had solemnly promised to end. The discomfort (if it should be nothing worse) will be chronic, and the scandal will make it difficult for us to look other peoples frankly in the face. The hum of our aeroplanes is audible in Geneva.

The last phase in this struggle ought, if progressive opinion were vigilant to mark a turning point. An attempt had been made by Sir Austen Chamberlain to negotiate a permanent settlement with the former Prime Minister, Sarwat Pasha. They sketched a treaty which defined the relations of Egypt with the Empire on the points which we had "reserved," when we conceded her status of nominal independence. The draft the Nationalist majority rejected, chiefly because it explicitly recognised our right to station on Egyptian territory for "the protection of the lines of communication of the British Empire . . . such armed forces as His Britannic Majesty's Government consider necessary for this purpose."

THE POINTS AT ISSUE.

Failing to get the Treaty, Sir Austen has now fallen back (as he threatened to do) upon the tactics of intimidation and coercion. Egypt, indeed, is "independent," but we have always reserved to ourselves the general right to protect foreign interests in Egypt. It is the basic claim which underlies all modern Imperialism. It is, moreover, elastic, for one may argue that almost anything in Egyptian legislation may affect the fine network of foreign finance which penetrates Egyptian life. The Foreign Office has accordingly vetoed three measures which are now before the Egyptian Assembly. One of them relaxes the restrictions on the carrying of fire-arms—a Bill which might fairly alarm foreign residents. Another defines and broadens the very limited rights of public meeting which Egyptians enjoy. The third and most important provides for the election by each village of its Headman (Omdeh), the pivot of local life and administration, an official who had hitherto been nominated by the Ministry of the Interior. It may be argued, I suppose, that frequent public meetings may inflame anti-foreign feeling. It may be said that elected Headmen will be, on the whole, less responsible and less ready to preserve order than nominated officials. It is at least as probable that greater freedom for public discussion may relax the present unhealthy tension, and again, that elected Headmen may have more influence (because they are trusted) than nominated persons. But however this may be, our veto on these two measures reduces Egypt's independence to something less than a polite fiction. If an Egyptian Parliament may not decide for itself what rights of public meeting its electors shall enjoy and by what machinery a village shall be governed, Egypt might as well be a Crown Colony. Our Liberal Empire has chosen singular ground for its interference. Time was when, if we were tempted to interfere beyond our frontiers, it was to force civil rights and democratic practices on backward peoples.

One foresees what will happen during the next year—interferences, coercions, yieldings, but as soon as one Ministry yields under pressure another will replace it which will renew the struggle over some new phase of the eternal difficulty. There are two substantial points at issue—the safety of foreigners and foreign interests, and the status of the Suez Canal. Both are emphatically international issues, which concern other Powers only a little less directly than they concern us. British residents are a minority in the foreign population, and even of the foreign capital invested in Egypt we have no monopoly. The Capitulations which protect foreign interests (as they once did throughout the Turkish Empire) give us no special privileges. The shipping of other Powers has an equal right in the Canal with our own, nor was it our enterprise which dug this waterway. It may be vital to our Imperial communications, but the French and the Dutch might make the same claim with as much cogency.

THE LABOUR PARTY TASK.

Here, one would say, if anywhere, is a problem made for the League of Nations. For my own part I should question whether foreigners, or even financial foreign interests, stand in need of special protection. It is arguable that it is the offence to Egyptian self-respect which our armed precautions convey, that makes such danger as there is. Our aeroplanes spread fear, but they also beget anger. The Egyptian Assembly, even under a Zaghloulish majority, has shown itself to be a highly capitalistic body, nor are native interests in the world of finance antagonistic to those of foreigners. But if there be a case for the continued existence of Mixed Courts, or if some foreign supervision of the police should be for a time desirable, is there any reason why the League rather than the British Empire should act? The League is no less obviously the ideal guardian of the Canal. Our claim is not in reality a claim to keep the Canal open at all times for the world's use. It is, in the last resort, a claim which would enable us to close it for our own aggrandisement, against our opponents in a war which the League had not sanctioned.

A year will pass quickly, and its passage may fling upon the Labour Party the responsibility for this discreditable Egyptian problem. It is not too soon to consider what we mean to do. Until we develop the League as the international substitute for Imperialism, we shall make small progress on the road towards disarmament and international self-government. At present Downing Street blocks to its Egyptian underling this avenue of appeal. Are we disposed to continue in this couse? Our hope of leadership in any constructive policy of peace depends on something more than our skill in drafting protocols. It depends on our ability to convince a very critical world thtt we have broken with past traditions of Imperialism. If we, too, try to impose our will on Egypt by the simple, and in the long run futile method of sending battleships to Alexandria, in vain shall we carry our pacific eloquence to Geneva. Others surpass us at speech-making.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received H. H. The Chief of Sangli, the Chief of Aundh and the Chief of Jamkhandi at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday the 5th instant.

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TAKE stock of yourself for a minute. You were such a healthy, radiant girl once—not so very long ago.

And now? Do you feel as fresh and buoyant as you should; have you the right spirit to enjoy life?

All of us are using up a good deal of nerve-strength every day — and listlessness and fatigue are sure signs that the strain has been too heavy. *Extra* strength is necessary; Sanatogen is needed.

Sanatogen is a highly concentrated nerve-food, infusing into the cells of nerves and body exactly those elements — phosphorus and albumin—which create new strength.

A few weeks' use of Sanatogen will overcome the shortcomings of months, the colour will return to your cheeks, plenty of new, fresh blood will rush through your veins, and the sparkle of your eyes will show the return of health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and see how quickly your health improves, and your vitality returns.

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At the same time the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks."

SANATOGEN
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Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Nature's way to a perfect 'complexion

Natural ways are always best. Nature meant women to have a beautiful complexion. Nature gave us a skin which consists of several layers because it meant the outer layer, which is exposed to the air and dust and so gets worn and discoloured, gradually to dissolve away and make room for the fresh, young skin underneath. Unhappily, modern life only too often interferes with Nature's plan and minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle remain to clog up the tiny pores and choke the young skin underneath.

That's why complexions are apt to become dull and muddy and that's why so many of our professional beauties use Mercolized Wax so regularly. Mercolized Wax has this peculiar property. Gently rubbed in with the finger-tips at night, it quietly and imperceptibly dissolves away all the tiny particles of worn-out skin while you sleep, so that you wake in the morning with a complexion that is absolutely clear and fresh. It is Nature's way to natural beauty. Just try this simple plan to-night, but be sure to ask the chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. Nothing else will do.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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Look at your tongue! It should be bright and clean. If it is coated with fur it indicates a dirty stomach. Inactive bowels or lazy liver usually cause dirty stomach, foul breath, headache, spots, pimples, boils and all forms of skin eruptions. That is why you should look at your tongue frequently and, if it is coated with fur, you should stimulate liver, clean stomach and make bowels active by taking

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Little Laxaliver Pills are so inexpensive you can easily afford them, and you can get a bottle from your nearest Chemist to-day.

6

THE

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Many of the common tooth and gum troubles, including pyorrhea, are largely charged to this film.

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At the same time, it acts to firm the gums—Pepsodent provides, for this purpose, the most recent dental findings in gum protection science knows today. Pepsodent also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And thus aids in neutralizing mouth acids as they form.

It multiplies the starch digestant of the saliva. And thus combats starch deposits which might otherwise ferment and form acids.

No other method known to present-day science embodies protective agents like those in Pepsodent.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

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The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

The BENGALEE

(ESTD. 1858)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

The Oldest Indian Daily Paper in Calcutta.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

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Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

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has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

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FUTURE OF THE DONKEY

MOTOR-MAD PEOPLE

"The donkey business is not what it was," says Mr. Kanza Boswell, England's "Donkey King." "People are all too motor-mad—even the children are. Last season was the worst I've ever known."

Thumped, whacked and stunted with blows till it has reached its present diminutive size, the donkey may not be altogether sorry to quit a scene in which, for the most part, it has had less than its share of fair play. There are some, like Mr. Boswell, who have treated the donkey with kindness and respect, but, on the whole, it has been regarded as a stupid, obstinate, inferior animal which would scarcely feel anything milder than the blow of a sledge-hammer, writes Robert Lynd in "Daily News."

HIDEOUS VOICES.

You will find men who treat horses and dogs as their equals: some men even treat dogs as their betters—or, at least, as the betters of their neighbours. But no one has ever said, "The more I see of men, the more I love donkeys," as men have said the same sort of thing about dogs. A "donkey" has become a synonym for everything that is hopelessly unintelligent.

Why this patient and philosophical animal, that no child can see without loving like a creature that has stepped straight out of a Noah's Ark, should have earned so poor a reputation among grown-up men and women it is difficult to understand. It is true that its voice is against it: even the modern jazz-band has never, so far as I know, dared to introduce the bray of an ass among the noises made by the orchestra. On the other hand, we forgive the cat voice almost as hideous, and, despite it a scream, we all praise the peacock as regally beautiful.

THE STUPIDITY OF HORSES.

But somehow when a donkey brays, not only does it sound foolish but it looks foolish. This, and its contentment with so base a diet as thistle,have,I am afraid, gone far to lose the donkey the respect of mankind. If only it had had the horse-sense to demand oats and not to bray as if through a megaphone, I am sure it would have been held in higher esteem.

For there is no real evidence apart from its voice and its taste in food that the donkey is nearly such a donkey as it is said to be. Mr. Joseph Porter, the retired trainer of animals, gave it as his opinion some time ago that of all the animals he had ever trained donkeys were the cleverest. "Donkeys," he declared boldly, 'are the most intelligent of all animals"; and he named horses, dogs, goats and others as being decidedly their inferiors. This, I think, is probably true. The first donkey I ever tried to ride did not wish me to ride it, and threw me with a frisk on to the ground. That was undoubtedly clever of it. All the horses I have ever ridden have been so stupid that, though they could have thrown me off as easily as the donkey did—and they must have wished in their hearts to do so—they allowed me to sit on their backs and do as I pleased with them without a protest.

A donkey, indeed, is stupid only in the sense in which Napoleon or a cat is stupid. Like Napoleon, it is determined, as far as is possible, to have its own way. If it wants to stand still, it stands still. If it is wants to lie down, it lies down, and will yield only to surperior force. There is nothing of the parasite about this noble animal. Its very obstinacy is a sign of the possession of a will on the heroic model.

MOTOR-MAD CHILDREN.

Hence I hope that the children of the future, in spite of the motor-madness which is in the air, will remain sufficiently faithful to the donkey to make sure that the wisest of the animals does not disappear from the earth. It was the children of the past, we may presume, who invented the various petnames for the animals—"Neddy," "Cuddy" (which is "little Cuthbert") and "Donkey" itself (which is apparently "little Duncan" or "little Dominic"). But the children of the future may forget all this, and abandon animals altogether for machines. In that case, instead of "Mary had a little lamb," we may have a revised version of the poem, beginning, "Mary had an Austin seven." If Mary is wise, in my opinion, she will have both.

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MADULI—A Divine Gift made of light metals, resplendent with mysterious powers of several medicines. Potent relief from all diseases within a week and a complete cure in two. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste, or emission of ENERGY under all conditions until it is put off. Price Re. 1-4 each. Four at a time—Rs. 3-12, twelve at a time Rs. 10. Postage As. 8. Foreign, to be paid in advance, 3s. each, 4 at 8s., 16s. per doz. Post extra.

D. N. BHATTACHARJEE,
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WORLD'S VILEST TRADE

LEAGUE'S EFFORTS AT STAMPING IT OUT.

(By Leslie R. Aldous.)

No single piece of work undertaken by the League of Nations created a bigger sensation than its mammoth enquiry into the white slave traffic. The report of the League's experts made such terrible reading that many countries tried unsuccessfully to hush it up. When it was published recently, revealing for the first time the widespread extent and the vile conditions of this horrible scourge, a wave of repulsion swept throughout the whole civilised world.

Thanks to the League of Nations, we now know the kind of evil which only international co-operation can fight. Fortunately the startling disclosures seem to have awakened the Governments of the world to a sense of their responsibilities. The meeting of the League's Traffic in Women and Children Committee, which has just taken place at Geneva, provides welcome signs that matters are not going to be left where they are.

FINDING OUT FACTS.

So useful have been found the League's investigations that it is now proposed to extend the original enquiry to other countries. Up to the present, the investigators have visited the underworld of 112 cities in 28 different countries. These haunts undoubtedly include the blackest spots connected with the white slave traffic Yet there are still some countries, notably in Asia, which have not been visited at all. Here is obviously a fruitful field for future work by the League. The nature and scope of the new enquiry will be decided at the next meeting of the League's Committee on the Traffic.

In studying the experts' report, one realises that the whole document is a damning indictment of the licensed house system. State systems of regulation appear to encourage traffickers, and are thus a serious obstacle to the abolition of the traffic. The League is bringing all its powers of persuasion to bear upon Governments which still countenance licensed houses. Many of them, such as Germany, are altering their legislation in order to remove this obstacle to progress.

THE VICTIMS.

Women artistes travelling abroad are one class of persons who have been found to suffer particularly from the ravages of the white slave traffic. Frequently they fall an easy prey to unscrupulous individuals who are ever on the look-out for victims. Governments have now been asked by the League to supply information on the measures which they have taken to supervise music halls, cafe concerts and other places of entertainment. The League's Secretariat, or international civil service, has also been set to work to draw up a summary of the steps taken by different countries to deal with the scoundrels who live on the immoral earnings of women. Thus will the nations of the world be enabled to pool their experience in stamping out one of the gravest blots on civilisation.

ROAD OILS INDIA LTD.

The Directors of Road Oils (India) Ltd, announce that during the last six months four million square feet of roads in India have been surfaced with "Mexaco", a road dressing which the Company manufacture at their Calcutta and Bombay Factories. The Directors believe that the developments now taking place in road construction and repair in all the Provinces of India will lead to the increased use of scientific surfacing and they are pleased to report the success which has attended the efforts of this indigenous enterprise, whose processes are protected by Government Patent rights.

GYMNASIUMS' DIRECTORY

The Secretary of the Karnatak Dal, writes from Hubli:—

The Karnatak Dal is preparing a directory of uptodate gymnasiums in the province. The directory will be published in Canarese and will be profusely illustrated. This work is intended to be done before the opening ceremony of the Dal's Academy of Physical Culture at Bagalkot which comes off on the ensuing July 3rd.

We therefore appeal all the organisers of gymnasiums in Karnatak to supply us information in detail and to send us good photographs of work in their gymnasiums.

The Karnatak Dal also desires to know from the various gymnasiums in the province as to whether they will co-operate with the Dal in bringing about one style, one system and one standard of Physical Culture training in Karnatak so that there may be uniformity every where. Will all those who desire to see such uniform standard of training come together in a Conference if it is called

Many people find it difficult to take medicinal paraffin, because of its oily nature. If a dessertspoonful is taken in half a wineglassful of cold water, the oil will slip down the throat on the top of the water, leaving no oily taste in the mouth.

An unpleasant odour in a room can easily be removed by burning coffee grounds in a shovel for a few minutes.

The moment a scald has occurred, rub the affected part with pure household yellow soap until a thick layer of froth appears. Leave this to dry in, and do not cover. Within ten minutes the inflammation will have subsided.

PEPS

The Handy Tablet Medicine for

Colds, Chills, Throat Troubles etc.

MARIANI TONIC WINE.

Dr. G. GAUNTERLET, Deputy Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Bordeaux, Director of the Biological Laboratory in the higher study school of Paris, says

"He who has tried Mariani Wine will not stop drinking it."

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Original thoughts gleaned from the master scientists and inventors of the world, *no scissors and paste here please.*

2. Advertisers' Thesaurus

The advertisers have contributed as much to our revenue as the subscribers and we believe the time has arrived for us to offer them some direct help towards changing the readers of their advertising into the buyers of their merchandise or service.

Bombay Chronicle.

A smile in every glass

There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.

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General Insurance Co is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY MAY 8 1928

It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong Institution.

WHAT A WOMAN WOULD DO!

"IF I WERE A DICTATOR."

EVERYONE WOULD TAKE PART IN CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER LAND.

MISS WILKINSON M. P. REPLIES TO THE QUESTION.

Sometimes, after one of those days in the House of Commons when the one thing that everyone seems to be agreed upon is that nothing can be done about anything. I go back to my flat feeling how gorgeous it would be just to be Dictator of Britain for a while. Really a dictator, I mean, not a worried Mussolini, always on the jumps as to what his fascists will do next, writes Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., in "Pearson's Weekly."

How should I begin? Well, first I should start a campaign to make people 'want' a Better Britain, to be as sure that it could be achieved as at present most of them seem to be convinced that it can't. I would call together all the editors of all newspapers, and say to them that henceforward they must preach the dignity of work.

The Society gossip, the silly stories holding up as something to be envied the lives of idle, useless joy-riders would be stopped. Instead people would soon be as ashamed to say that they hadn't got a definite piece of work to do in the world, as at present they would be to admit that they never took a bath.

THE WRATH OF THE DICTATOR!

That would clear away some bad ideals. Next, I would start on the people who want work and can't get it. We would begin a big national housing and slum clearance campaign, and only Heaven itself could preserve from the wrath of the Dictator, the people who tried to profiteer!

The slums would be pulled down and all sorts of jolly arrangements would be made for those waiting for the new houses. During the summer, for example, camps would be organised round the big towns, and the dwellers in dirty, sunless streets would benefit enormouslp by the fresh air and a training in hygiene.

"But what about the bricklayers?" someone asks. All that worries the bricklayers is their fear of the future if their trade is freely opened to newcomers. I would put Mr. George Hicks of the Building Union in charge of the work. His men would be guaranteed full work at decent wages, and pensions when their retiring time came. More than that, it would be made 'their' job to recruit whatever labour was necessary, to train the new men 'and' women, and to get the best job done in the shortest time.

Next, I would tackle the health problem. Our voluntary system is breaking down as voluntary drainage would break down. 80,000 new patients swell the gaunt army of consumptives each year, although the highest authorities tell us that the disease could be stamped out in a generation if treatment and decent housing conditions were available. Cancer is rampant. The number of deaths of mothers in childbirth is a national disgrace.

Private interest in disease is a vicious, degrading thing, and I believe that our splendid medical profession, in which I include nurses and health visitors as well as doctors, would make a magnificent response to the appeal to take part in a great national effort to stamp out preventable disease—an effort that would be backed by all the necessary money, and the cheerful but ruthless commandeering of any private building that were necessary, compensating the owners, of course.

Then our educational system, which is good as far as it goes, would have to be extended. For the toddlers we would improvise nursery schools where, until the necessary teachers could be trained happy young people would be employed to begiin the training of the youngsters, in the open-air.

I would give the married women the preference for this employment. The best possible education—not necessarily mere book-learning—would be given to each child till it was sixteen, with proper maintenance grants. Those who desired, could take the university and technical courses. I hate the idea that to give the knowledge of science or foreign languages to a lad who is destined to be a dustman is a waste. If I were Dictator, the dustman and the charwoman would be honoured units in the public health service, all the better workers because they had trained intelligences and could read Goethe in the original if they happened to want to when they got home from work.

The cornerstone of the new education would be the dignity of personal freedom, based on scientific knowledge, of service for the state instead of private gain, of unselfishness based on communal security.

A COMMITTEE WITH POWER.

How is all this to be paid for? Things have got into such a muddle, especially in our older industries, that a strong outside hand is badly needed. I would gather a small committee of experts to report on re-organisation on a national basis. These men and women would not work on the deadly lines of a Royal Commission, with the fear that a pigeon-hole in an office would be the probable end of all their work, but with the enlivening responsibility of a big job that had got to be done. Coal, iron and steel, chemicals, transport would become great national industries, eliminating overlapping, competition and waste.

The trade unions as well as technicians and working-employers would be brought into the fullest co-operation. Those who were able-bodied would be fully employed earning their living on these great new schemes. Those not able to work would be comfortably maintained.

The problem of food production would be tackled as a big national service. The land would, of course, be nationalised, the big shooting estates would become experimented farms where the land was suitable and used for health purposes otherwise.

Every modern appliance and the best technical advice would be made available to the farmers, as tenants of the state. "Home-grown food where possible" would be the slogan. The farm labourer, like the town worker, would for the first time be given the consideration he deserves. Decent wages and houses, intelligent use of his services, and a village organised as an interesting community with cinemas, dances, wireless, and all the necessary social life would prevent the fatal drift to the towns.

* * *

By running the nation's main industries as great national concerns, managed by experts with the fullest co-operation of the workers, enormous economies could be effected which would cut the costs of production, enable us to compete abroad, while reducing the hours of labour. I would encourage the co-operative movement, cut out costs which add heavily to prices.

To every foreign nation I would offer arbitration treaties and pave the way for general disarmament. That would release great sums of money to be used for the encouragement of art and music and scientific research.

There now! That is just a sample—all that I can get into one article—of what I should do if I were Dictator of Britain. A dream for an idle hour, you say. Yes, of course it is, if viewed as the work of any individual. But what if we 'all' got busy on the job—need that Better Britain be so far away then?

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY, May 8, 1928.

To what is the present industrial unrest in India due? What is the reason behind the strikes at Lillooah or in this city? The ignorant might say it was the feeling on the part of the workers that they were not getting a reasonable amount in wages.

* * *

It is nothing of the kind. The reason is as plain as anything to persons imbued with a proper Imperialist spirit, people who have the cause of the British Empire at heart. The "Englishman" of Calcutta has discovered what is behind these "outbreaks." It has also discovered that there is "some co-ordinating influence at work" behind them.

* * *

The whole mischief began with Sir George Rainy's "disastrous interference in the Kharagpur stoppage." Strike leader after strike leader, the "Englishman" is concerned to find out, assures his "deluded followers" that Government would intervene sooner or later.

* * *

But the mischief does not stop there. There is Moscow. "The despatch of money by Moscow to the Kharagpur strikers," the "Englishman" says, "and the appeal recently made to it by the Lillooah strikers are 'prima facie' evidence of outside interference in Indian industrial affairs." The journal wants "drastic" action. Not only must the Indian workers starve, but their comrades from outside must not be allowed to give them relief from starvation. That is the law of Imperial Equity!

* * *

The British Empire in India would have tottered down the other day, to be precise on May 3, but for the vigilance exercised by the Telegraph Office at Cuttack.

* * *

I have been favoured with details regarding this valiant act of service to the Empire. Pundit Gopabandhu Das, despatched on May 3 a telegram to the Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Conference. He had it handed in at Sakhigopal Post Office. From there it was despatched to the Head Office, Cuttack. And there it rested. Imperial considerations evidently came in the way of its prompt transit to Poona.

The telegram said: "Wish Conference success. Hope it will give country lead. Pray organise effective boycott Commission and foreign cloth on Khaddar basis."

* * *

Pundit Gopabandhu Das is informed that this message which the Telegraphic Office at Cuttack withheld for reasons evidently of Imperial safety was despatched later. Let him pursue the subject of this temporary non-co-operation with him on the part of the Telegraph Office further than drawing attention to it through the Indian Press. The Government of India must be asked to explain what precise danger they saw in the message reaching Poona on May 3.

* * *

"The donkey business is not what it was," says Mr. Kanza Boswell, England's "Donkey King." In England the donkey business is sure to thrive on the eve of the general election.

* * * * *

Mr. Joseph Porter, the retired trainer of animals, gave it as his opinion lately that of all animals he had ever trained donkeys were the cleverest. "They are the most intelligent of all animals," he added.

* * * * *

This is a bare justice to a much-maligned and hardworking class. Indeed, some of their two-footed brethren who are known by the phrase of "silly ass" do not show even a tithe of the intelligence which Mr. Bray does.

* * *

Canon Raven of Liverpool publishes a book on "Women and Holy Orders" in which he puts forward a very strong case for women clergy. If the proposal fructifies and we have clergywomen amidst us God save those (both men and women) who make confession to them.

* * * * *

The flow of feminine non-stop oratory from the pulpit will be just like the gush of water from a burst Tansa water-pipe.

* * * *

Soulful Suitor—"What are you doing to save others from suffering and misery?"

His Modern Fiancee—"Well, I became engaged to you, didn't I?"

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

UNTOUCHABILITY QUESTION IGNORED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Everybody entertained high hopes about the sixth Maharashtra Provincial Conference. It began its proceedings under the best possible auspices. In Babu Subhasha Chandra Bose it had secured a worthy president about whose ability to give a clear lead, none entertained the least doubt. And his address was a unique performance which thoroughly justified the glowing tributes you paid to him in your issue of the 4th instant. But, unfortunately, what promised to be a definitely progressive lead proved in the end to be a retrograde step, and even Babu Subhash Chandra was not able to stem the tide of reaction that was running high throughout the Conference.

The Conference has passed a number of resolutions. But there are no resolutions on two most important questions of national interest:—The Hindu-Muslim question and the question of Untouchability. Our idea was that the Jubulpore resolution of the Hindu Sabha would be reaffirmed. But the Conference has omitted to express any opinion on the point, as if, no question of that nature was engaging the public mind at this juncture. But even this silence deserves commendation when it is realised that a reactionary resolution was proposed in the Subject Committee and passed, but saner counsels prevailing, was not placed before the open session. As regards untouchability I could not even conceive of a possibility of there being any opposition. I, therefore, received a rude shock, when I saw no resolution on that point, figuring on the agenda and, moreover learnt that a resolution was actually proposed in the Subjects Committee, but was not able to secure a majority.

The enormity of these sins of omission is brought into a lucid light by the sins of Commission perpetrated by the Conference. The Subjects Committee had passed a resolution, being resolution No. 16. on the agenda paper appointing a Propaganda Committee. The Committee was, among other things to exert itself, to remove untouchability, and to establish friendly relations between different communities. The resolution was printed and circulated, and both these clauses appeared therein. At the beginning of the morning session, the Secretary announced that both these clauses would be dropped. There was some opposition. But despite this opposition, and in contravention of the usual practice, this controversial resolution was first from the chair, at the fag end of the sitting, and no amendment was allowed to be moved. The progressive element which was taken unawares, by these tactics of these reactionaries, was not in a position to offer determined opposition and had to withdraw in protest.

It is unnecessary for me to offer any comments. The facts speak for themselves, and expose the claims of these leaders, to be the representatives and the custodians of the interests of the masses. It was a very disgraceful affair and one which will make every sane Maratha blush with shame. I am writing this to assure the public in general, and the untouchable community in particular, that the youth of Maharashtra is differently minded and views with utter disgust and scorn these shameful doings of the leaders.—Yours, etc.

V. B. KARNIK.

SCHEME FOR PREVENTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question of prevention of unemployment in India is fundamentally one of finance to help the workless to undertake work in agriculture, or farming, or cottage industries to aid rural reconstruction, and it is feasible to create funds for the purpose through the sporting spirit of the public by holding annual lotteries sponsored by a responsible committee.

The numbers of unemployed in India run to thirty millions living in misery and desperation for want of relief. This number represents forty per cent. of the workers in India, unable to find remunerative work, with the deplorable result that women and children throughout the villages and towns are crying for food and are dying for want of a morsel as the poor workless husbands and fathers have no means to earn a living.

A joint statement issued by Messrs. Parcell and Halsworth, Labour Members of Parliament who recently visited India, states thus, "It is a very sad reflection upon civilisation that there should be such great masses of people in India dying off like flies. A ghastly state of poverty, semi-starvation, ill-health and disease prevails which is almost inconceivable"

We encounter the paradox that although employment has been decreasing, industry as a whole still appears to be prosperous and company directors are declaring dividends as usual or more. In other words, machines have been ousting men faster than new industries have been absorbing them. We have thus a new kind of unemployment—unusually inequitable in that the misery of the workless is less than ever shared by the employers whose sole aim and thought is toward dividends regardless of their employees.

Indian cannot afford to permit industrial serfdom to continue. With a few exceptions we find the manufacturing mills and factories and the Railway workshops appear as citadels of industrial despotism. Resistance to trade unionism is the essence of their industrial policy which keeps the mills, factories and workshops unorganized—and, one may add to-day, which has been disorganizing trade unions that had been organized.

India is essentially an agricultural country. The prosperity of the commercial and trading communities in India and the vast deposits in the Government treasuries are all borne on the bent backs of the Indian ryot farmer and his wife in the sludge of their fields. There lies the foundations of India, and there we can learn what India has it in her to become.

Taking all the factors in India, for every 100 persons employed, there are three employed in the superior posts, 26 in skilled and 71 as unskilled workers. In other words, for every crore of rupees which India could invest in agriculture and industry, there will be employment also found for the educated classes of India, as well as for skilled and unskilled labour.

Help is needed from all in the form of active sympathy and support to mitigate the starvation of the workless. The scheme for prevention of unemployment under consideration by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress aims at well-being for every boy and girl that enters upon the battle of life, and for every workless man and woman the means to earn a decent living by granting financial assistance to provide work.

Would those who are willing to aid, kindly send in their names to the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress at Delhi.—Yours, etc.

J. E. ROSAIR,
Correspondent, L.P.U.
3, General Collins Road,
Madras, May 4.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The following is written with a view to remove the general misunderstanding that the suburban passengers are put more at ease by the introduction of the new electric trains by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and also with a view to put forward certain constructive suggestions in the interest of the said passengers.

The new service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has, indeed, made a great increase in the local trains as also in their speed. This has been called by the said railway Company 'a step forward'; but I really do not understand whether the above mentioned phrase is really to the point. The people not used to travel by the said railway (viz:—people staying at Kalbadevi, Fort Nal-Bazar etc.) would innocently appreciate the work of the company for the facilities it has given to the suburban population of Bombay. But far from these facilities the suburban population, especially that between Mahalaxmi and Mahim, both inclusive is put to greater hardships by the new scheme of the company. The truth of this fact will be found by the answer received on questioning some of the regular passengers, travelling to and from the said stations, whether they prefered the new service or the old steam trains. Though the number of local trains is increased, in reality, the conveyance of the traffic is decreased, for now, most of the electric trains carry only four bogies whereas formerly the steam trains used to carry eight irrespective of time. Thus the new trains are always crowded so much so that at certain hours of the day when the traffic is increased by the "Bhonawallas" and "Dudhwallas," passengers are at times left out from entraining as also from detraining, and several have to travel on the foot-boards which is strictly prohibited by the railway.

Now, coming to the speed of the new trains, I must confess that they run a bit faster than the former ones. But here again there is a hitch for the stopping of time the new trains at all stations, is immensely reduced. Formerly more, at all stations, whereas the new trains stopped for one minute, if not ones stop for not more than twenty-five seconds. At times as soon as the trains stop and hardly fifteen seconds has elapsed they start. In short they stop and start. Ths is a further drawback and may be attributed as another cause for the unability of the passengers to entrain and detrain as also at times for the pulling of the chain.

I would thank the railway authorities to introduce as soon as possible the following necessary changes:—

(1) The introduction of the eight bogey trains in the place of the present four bogey ones irrespective of time.

(2) Increase in the stopping time of the electric trains.—Yours, etc.

KANT.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE NUISANCE IN GHATKOPAR

A Ghatkopar correspondant wrinting under the non-de-plumes of "Shocked" states:—

"The gradual development of Slaughter house is going on in Ghatkopar. This development will really rouse feeling in the mind of the Hindu, so as to make him take immediate preventive measures for further development. It is really regrettable on the part of the residents of Ghatkopar to take no step to prevent this upto now, though two small shops with a ghastly exhibition of the remains of the slaughtered animals on the main Agra Road established. The Ghatkopar Sarvajanic Jiva Daya Khata is the institution whose main aim is to save dumb creatures from the slaughter house. This aim is vigorously put into practice, but it has not taken any practical preventive steps. I appeal to the honorary workers of the above institute to go and see the ghastly scene themselves. I also request the President of the Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality who is residing very near to this scene, to take some preventive masure if it is in his power.

A SHOOTING TRAGEDY IN BIJAPUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, May 1.

On Sunday 29th ult., the sub-Inspector of Police at Chadachan in the Bijapur District, Jamadar of Bijapur City Police and others had been to Horti for hunting peacocks. It is alleged that as a result of shooting by one of the police officers, a Walikar was met with instantaneous death, and a head constable was seriously injured, and he has been admitted to the Civil hospital. It is learnt that the Deputy Superintendent and Superintendent of Police are conducting the investigation with promptness and impartiality.

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